The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Some fellows have flag on the brain and others have flagging brains.

Murphy is opposed to the prohibition amendment and thinks high license the better thing.

It is reported from Washington that senator Allison has declined the secretaryship of the treasury.

Wanamaker was in Indianapolis the other day. Guess he went out to take Harrison's measure for an inauguration suit.

We think Centre county will vote in favor of the amendments, but not with a large majority. The state we believe to be doubtful.

After the Germans drank all the beer they want Samoa. Uncle Sam, maybe, will "set 'em up", and give 'em enough in one round.

The Altoona Tribune has entered its fourteenth year. It is one of the best inland dailies in the state, full of vim and newsy.

At Wilkesbarre the Sheldon Axle Works, the largest plant in the country, has suspended temporarily Twelve hundred men are thrown out of work.

The triumph of General Boulanger has thrown the French ministry into a complete state of terror. Although President Carnot has not accepted the resignation of the ministry matters have not been mended much as the present cabinet is admittedly an incompetent aggregation.

The Samoan affair was introduced into the house yesterday when Representative Morrow presented a joint resolution requesting the president to act in the matter. Thirteen thousand citizens of Utah protested in a memorial against the admission of that territory as a state.

The new revenue bill being proposed by the financial officers of the state will not contain the proviso in the act of 1885 exempting manufacturing corporations from the payment of a tax on their capital stock. The exception of this class of corporations from the operations of the proposed legislation taxing capital stock would contribute about $400,000 a year to the public treasury.

The most practical and sensible way to relieve the farmer of some of the burden of taxation would be to exempt his live stock from taxation. No interests—corporate or other—would oppose such a proposition. The state could stand it, and the agriculturist would feel its direct benefit, by a system that would not antagonise corporate or other interests. Exempt the farmer's live stock.

Last year was undoubtedly one of substantial prosperity, and the indications for the present year are still more encouraging. According to the data of Dun's Commercial Agency it can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the present year will be even more prosperous than its predecessor. Of course contingencies are not taken to the calculation. Business everywhere appears to be on a sure footing. There are fewer embarrassments than usual. There is an abundance of money for all legitimate purposes. The speculative power is subsiding. Railroad affairs are being brought under the control of law. The fight against trusts and combines is making that species of monopoly odious. New enterprises are starting up and old ones reviving in all parts of the country. Several important manufacturing concerns in the east that had been idle for years are in full operation.

The hogs do not all walk on four legs. Reuben Cam, of Derby, Conn., wants to be known as the champion tripe-eater of the country, and he is justly entitled to the belt. He was bantered about his love for tripe and he said that he could eat twelve pounds at a sitting, and he would not ask to have it stewed, either. A wager was made, the raw tripe was placed before him, and in a trifle over an hour he had eaten the last ounce and did not seem any the worse for it.

Derby can boast of big eaters. There is a colored man who can swallow two quarts of molasses with as much ease as an ordinary man would drink a schooner of beer and in about the same time. Then there is another who has eaten a bushel of small round clams at a sitting, and yet another who ate five dozen raw eggs at one time and wanted more.

This Connecticut hog would doubtless undertake to eat a pair of wooden hams spiced with wooden nutmegs, products of that region.

DOUBLE PINCHER BEEF BILL.

The bill before the legislature relative to shipping dressed beef into our state, is what might be termed a double pincher, enabling fellows lobbying for or against it to pinch money out of the Philadelphia cattle yards for its passage, or out of the dressed beef shippers of the west for its defeat—some may be in the pay of both sides.

The fellows pinching in favor of the bill, try to hide their tracks by alleging they are working in the interest of the farmers. This is too thin.

Home beef all over the state is higher now than it was before western dressed beef came in. No one can deny that.

If western dressed beef did not come in then the live cattle would be shipped instead, as heretofore—and that leaves it long as broad for our farmers.

Then the dressed beef only goes to Philadelphia and the larger cities and none to the county districts, hence the farming districts don't eat any of the alleged diseased meat.

Then how often do we learn that from the rural districts unfit veal calves and diseased meat is put to market in our state, which is just as crying a sin as when committed by our western beef raisers.

Farmers should not permit the wool to be drawn over their honest eyes, by petty demagogues on the beef business. It will not add one farthing to the farmer's hard earned pennies, but may bring some filthy lucre to the pockets of the lobbyists who have gotten up this double pincher.

The bill, besides, is as clearly unconstitutional as the one that asked an appropriation of $5000 for the Cumberland Valley railroad company's picnic ground. It is not all who are hollering against corporations and blathering for the farmers that mean what they say. Office and the lobbyist's fees is at the bottom, and honest farmers should not allow themselves to be deceived. The severest penalties should attach equally to parties at home or abroad, who will put diseased meat on the market, and both municipal and state laws provide penalties for such an offense.

It is reported from Harrisburg that a rumor prevails that the anti-dressed meat bill will be killed in the Committee on Judiciary General, it being the impression, from arguments made for the bill, that only personally selfish ends are to be met by its passage.

Just what we express above. The bill is neither of benefit to the beef raiser or beef eater, and is gotten up for corrupt purposes by a set who have a hankering to loaf about Harrisburg and try to hide their pinching game behind the cry of "Farmer! Farmer! Beef! Beef!"

THE BEEF TRUST.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Record* thus alludes to a bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature regulating the fresh beef question. Like every other important question that comes before the public there are two sides to this question. The beef raiser and seller is on one side of the fence, and the beef consumer is on the other side. Reader on which side are you growing? The editor in question remarks:

"The fourth section of the bill to make it a crime to import dressed meats into Pennsylvania proposed an exception in favor of all cured and salted meats. Why so? The beef and pork cured in Chicago are as liable to be diseased as the fresh meats which it is proposed to put under a prohibitory ban. Pennsylvania farmers are quite as much subject to competitions from the meats dressed for market in that city. Why, then, should not this bill to prohibit interstate trade in meat be consistent in its meanness and absurdity? Is it because the promoters of the job to make meat dear to the millions feared to draw too heavily upon public patience? Or is it for the reason that the cattle-yard owners have no particular interest in suppressing the trade in cured meats? The exception in the bill reveals its true character in the most glaring light."

The legal holiday fools are not all dead yet—there is one in the state senate.

Senator Lines has read a bill in place in the Senate making the first day in September a legal holiday, to be known as "Labor Day." Legal holidays are multiplying, but labor has no time to observe them.

We don't see why in shoel such fellows want "legal holidays." If any one wishes a holiday, he can take it as often as he pleases. Some take 365 days of the year for holidays—the loafers.

France is excited over Boulanger's election. America, Germany and England are excited over the Samoan affair.

Pennsylvania is about getting excited over the prohibition amendment.

New York is excited over its new strike.

There being no ice, how can one keep cool?

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER.

Col. James P. Coburn, who was on the floor of the Senate this morning, was one of Centre county's stalwart Union men during the war. The Copperheads of Penn's Valley threatened his life and burned his barns as a punishment for his devotion to his country, but they did not frighten him, and he has lived to enjoy the fruits of the magnificent victory of the Republican cause to the utter discomfiture of the men who a quarter of a century ago were loudest in their hue and cry against the Union and Union men. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

What should induce the Harrisburg Telegraph to print so base a slander against the good people of Penn's Valley, is a mystery.

Penn's Valley Democrats sent as many men to the army as any section according to the population and every cemetery in this valley is dotted with mounds, the last resting place of Democrats who lost heir lives in the cause of their country The article of the Telegraph is a vile slander upon the dead and the living. Whole companies went from our valley to the front, while authors of falsehoods like the above remained at home to hold copperhead. Bah!

Col. Coburn owes it to his neighbors that he write to the Telegraph contradicting the lie,

A serious state of affairs exists in Samoa. The Germans have opposed King Mataafa, who declares that he is battling for the liberty of his people. Recently the Germans landed at Apia, where their sailors committed atrocities against which the American Consul protested. The Germans finally forced Mataafa to fight on December 18th, and would have lost all the mariners who had landed from the German war vessels, if it had not been for the natives forbearance. It is stated that concurrent testimony of the action of the Germans shows that the Germans brought upon themselves the fate that overtook them, as it was not until two of Mataafa's chiefs were killed that he ordered his men to fire on the Germans. The marines were only saved from extermination by the prompt arrival of their gunboats. After their defeat the Germans bombarded the villiage of Matafagatele, altho warned by the American Consul, Mr. Blacklock, that three houses in the place belonged to an American citizen. Over these houses an American flag floated. The flag was torn down and partially burned by the German sailors who had landed to complete the destruction of the place. Mataafa has threatened that, if the Germans again attack his men, he will destroy all the German property on the islands.

School directors of Mifflin county have level heads. They passed the following resolution the other day:

Resolved: That our representatives at Harrisburg be and are hereby requested to vote against bill No. 15, now before the house of representatives, commonly known as the flag bill.

To put the flag on every school house, would cost the State $150,000.

A telegram from Rome says that Pope Leo has had a prolonged fainting fit and that the cardinals are "preparing for eventualities." For some time past rumors concerning the failing health of the pope have come from Rome and it is probable that his time on earth is short. We believe that the three greatest living statesman are Leo XIII, Prince Bismark, and William E. Gladstone, and if they are to be judged by what they have accomplished, more than one observer of events will be disposed to say that Pope Leo is the greatest of the three. He has no armies to enforce his decrees, he is no longer a temporal sovereign, but he brought Bismark to terms, and his statesmanship has made its impress upon every European court. His administration has been uniformly successful, and his successor will find the papacy much more respected and much more powerful than it was a dozen years ago. Pope Leo is not only a great statesman; he is also a man of great purity of life and sweetness of disposition, so that all who come in contact with him, even though not of his faith, are charmed by his manners. None of his predecessors have more worthily sustained the dignity of his office than this frail old man. The Roman church will be exceedingly fortunate it when it comes to select his successor if chooses one of equal purity and ability.

The Prohibition amendment, omitting the preliminary formalities, is to be designated article XIX of the constitution and in these words:

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

THE CHICAGO BEEF PROBLEM.

Representatives of the State Grange and of the Butcher's Association of Pittsburg and Philadelphia appeared before the judiciary general committee on the 23rd advocating the passage of the granger beef bill. Messers. Beilstein, Kalthaler and Peters were there from Pittsburg, and J. R. Walton represented the Philadelphia butchers. Colonel Thomas and Leonard Rhone represented the grange. They all opposed Chicago beef, because, they allege, it is unhealthy. The report was circulated that the grange beef bill was gotten up in the interest of Fuller Brothers' stock yard, of Philadelphia. It is alleged that the increased shipment of dressed beef is making the stock yard profitable. After the hearing on the 23rd the bill was held over to enable the Chicago people to appear before the committee on the 24th or the next day.

The bill is unconstitutional, and is in the interest of Philadelphia cattle yards, with suspicions that the advocates of it are in the pay of the cattle yards—a disease common at Harrisburg and as dangerous as Chicago or Pennsylvania diseased beef. Its a job labelled "in the interest of farmers." Legislative lobbyists don't care a farthing for the farmers.

Justice has seldom laid her iron hand upon a more depraved villain than Patrick Bradley who was tried before Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, for indecent assault upon two young girls. These assaults were committed at different times. Bradley hired the girls to work at his boarding house, went for them in the evening and after he had got them some distance from their homes committed the assault. Upon the trial a detective stated that he had evidence of five similar offenses committed by Bradley within the last year, but the mothers of the girls would not permit them to come forward and testify, dreading exposure. The jury found the defendant guilty on both indictment and Judge Gordon, after some scathing remarks, in which he said that if such men are not detected and punished the mothers of the land might pray God to make them childless, sentenced him to imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement in the eastern penitentiary for the period of twenty-nine years and eight months, the full penalty of the law. This sentence will be hailed with satisfaction by all parents. Bradley is now 43.

HERE'S A NEW ONE.

Mr. Crosby has presented to the State legislature at Albany, a bill providing that every candidate for public office shall, within ten days after his election, file with the secretary of state an itemized statement of all moneys contributed or spent by him and all debts incurred in aid of his election; and whenever such expenditures or debts are made or incurred through an agent, a similar statement of the agent's transactions shall be filed. In case of failure to file such statement or statements, the candidate is liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and is forbidden to enter upon the duties of his office or to receive any salary or emolument. The bill is exceedingly crude and doubtless unconstitutional.

ENGLISH MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

Zanzibar, January 25.—An English missionary named Brooks, and fifteen of his followers were murdered on Saturday near Saadani by members of the Coast tribes and natives of Zanzibar. These murders indicate the extent of the hatred to whites the Germans have aroused. Saadani for many years has been the starting point of European missions, the natives welcoming the missionaries and assisting all of them, especially the English. The murders have caused a sensation. The question as to the measures England will take to punish the murderers is eagerly discussed here.

P. R. R. STATEMENT.

A statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company east of Pittsburg and Erie for December, 1888, compared with the same month in 1887, shows a decrease in the net earnings of $186,046. The twelve months of 1888 compared with the same period of 1887, show an increase in the net earnings of $256,196. All the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the twelve months of 1888 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $160,547, being a loss compared with the same period of 1888 of $1, 439,010.

This much of Harrison's cabinet seems now to be fixed:

Blaine, Secretary of State.
Allison, of Iowa, treasury.
Wanamaker, secretary of the navy.

If Blaine goes in it will raise Cain with some.

An Indianapolis insurance man, Joseph H. Moore, has gobbled up $500,000 of the Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. Being from Harrison's own town, he might find Moore good stuff for Secretary of the Treasury.

EXACTLY SO

It is not right that citizens of neighborhoods and towns off from the county seat should be compelled to refer to the newspapers of the county seat for notices of sheriff sales and other matters of special local interest that are advertised by county officials. Columbia is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, having three weekly and one daily newspaper and yet when any property in the town is put up for sale by the sheriff our citizens are notified of the fact through a weekly paper published at the county seat. The thing is unjust to all concerned. Unjust to the man whose property is seized, because he needs to have those informed of the sal who are most likely to pay a fair price for his property unjust to the citizens who want to buy property, and unjust to the newspapers who have a right to expect the support of the neighborhood in which they are published; also unjust to the readers of local papers who have a a right to expect in their columns all that is of *local* interest to them. The law that compels county officials to use the papers of the county seat should be amended to include one paper published at the county seat *and one published nearest to the property concerned.*

SAY THE CHICAGO BEEF IS HEALTHFUL.

Chicago, January 24.—The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade to day passed a series of resolutions protesting against the introduction in the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas and Colorado of bills to exclude dressed beef, pork and mutton from sale in those States. The resolutions declare that these meats are healthful and that the legislative action will injure the reputation of American meats at home and abroad and will damage the cattle raising industry of the country.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to Dunn & Co., numbe for the United States 310 and for Canada 35, as against a total of 387 last week and 317 for the corresponding week of last year.

Several erroneous statements have recently appeared in the papers about Queen Victoria's will. The truth is that Her Majesty's will was made in 1876 It is a document of portentious length, being engrossed on vellum of quarto size, is bound together in a huge volume, which is secured by a lock, and at the end are several blank pages for codicils, of which, up to the present, the Queen has made three—one early in 1879, after the death of Princess Alice; another in the summer of 1884, after the death of the Duke of Albany, and another recently which deals exclusively with the Jubilee gifts.

The people of Rhode Island are enjoying the operation of a prohibitory liquor law, and are getting very tired of it. The Providence Journal shows that there are 529 groggeries in that city where liquor is sold in defiance of the law. This does not cover the drug stores where liquor may be obtained by those who desire it. As legal prohibition has done away with license the traffic is untaxed and profitable and the vice of intemperance in no way diminished.

A bill to place a tax of 25 cents per day upon the pates of all foreign-born unnaturalized people employed in this State, is the rather broad-gauged scheme which has had its origin with Representative George W. Campbell, of Fayette county.

The tax to be paid by the persons employing the laborer. The fools are not all dead yet. Pen them up with the ones who want to legislate dressed beef.

In granting the liquor licenses of Clinton county Judge Mayer said that proprietors of hotels in the county should understand that from now on no females should be admitted to their bar-rooms, whether alone or with a male escort, and that all bar-rooms in the county must be closed at 12 o'clock every night in the week. Any violation of this will be attended by the revocation of the licenses by the court of its own motion.

The population in the four islands of Samoa, Upolu, Savil, Apolima and Manona consist of 35,000 natives and about 200 Americans, Englishmen and Germans. The couple of hundred of whites should feel highly elated at being the subject of international dispute.

Edson Adams, one of the founders of Oakland, California, who died recently, disposed of $3,000,000 in a will in less than 100 words. If he had employed a lawyer to write his will he would have made half a dozen pages out of it and charged about one dollar per word.

Latest: General Alger will be a member of the cabinet, taking the position of secretary of war as announced some time ago. Mr. Wanamaker will be postmaster general.

Wednesday in congress an amendment relating to the Samoan islands was discussed in the senate yesterday. The house went into committee of the whole on the Oklohama bill. Senator Berry re-elected. The president lays before congress, correspondence concerning the Samoan matter.

The Park Place, Centralia and all the Lehigh and individual colleries in the Shenandoah region have shut down, owing to their markets being overstocked with coal. About 4,000 miners are idle. Yet Harrison is elected.

The prohibition amendment has passed both houses, and goes to the governor, who will sign it.

The New York street car strike is still on, and all have to walk. Both sides are defiant.

The boro and township elections will be held on Feb. 19. It is just as necessary to elect honest and competent men to fill these positions as it is for state and national offices.

West Virginia has not elected a senator yet. On Wednesday the ballot stood: Kenna 42, Goff 42, scatering 6.

James H. Berry, democrat, was re-elected United States senator on 30th, from Arkansas.

TUSSEYVILLE.

The little bit of snow that fell last week was made good use of. Mr. Colyer and others have been getting in their saw logs as fast as possible, and good teams were in demand.

James Runkle lost a valuable horse one day last week while lumbering.

Some of our young ladies and gents were to Greengrove last week to attend the convention, and report a good time; that is always the case if Lowell is there.

P. B. Jordon's son Jacob, who had been sick for the last few weeks, is getting better.

I feel grieved to report the death of one of our esteemed neighbors and friends, Mrs. Esther Reiber, wife of Mr. George Reiber, after suffering and failing in health for nearly eight years, being most of the time under the care of the physician, and confined to her room. About one year ago consumption lay hold of her, and on the 26th, the grim monster Death claimed its victim, and called her from suffering to receive the reward, of such that seek and find a saving interest in the blood of our Redeemer. Rest, peaceful rest. May that God who called her home to rest, comfort and console the bereaved; may they one day meet her where parting will be no more. The deceased was aged about 55 years.

——Thursday was bright.

——Jack Spangler was in town Wednesday.

——The man who advertises his business prospers.

——A. L. Katherman and family were in Mifflinburg over Sunday.

——Dr. Jacobs has recovered sufficiently to assume his patients again, after his recent illness.

——The White Caps have made their appearance in this section, and several wayward youths have received notices to mend their ways, at once.

——Mr. Nickel and lady of Boalsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Condo of Penn Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Emerick and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Arney of Centre Hall, partook of a turkey dinner at Dr. Emericks, on Thursday.

——Miller the photographer, will remain in this place only a short time, and will remove his car. All wishing to have first class work done should avail themselves of the opportunity before he leaves.

——Rev. S. G. Shannon, formerly of Centre Hall, for several years pastor of the Lutheran church at Milroy, now located at Sunbury, has received a call from the Memorial Lutheran church of Philadelphia, which he has accepted, having resigned his present charge, to take effect April 14.

DIED.

At Potters Mills, on Jan. 20, Simon Long, aged 59 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In Georges Valley, on Jan. 22, Daniel Ludwig, aged 66 years, 11 months and 12 days.

Near Tusseyville, on Jan. 26, Mrs. George Reiber, aged 55 years, and 6 days

MARKETS.

The prices in the valley are as follows.
Wheat 95, Corn 40, Oats 28.
Butter 20, eggs 14, lard 8.
Beef 6 by the side, Pork 6.

THE STERLING COAL COMPANY.

A charter was granted at the state department yesterday to the Sterling coal company, of Harrisburg, with a capital of $200,000. The directors are: J. L. Spangler, Wilbur F. Reeder, D. H. Hastings, Charles P. Hewes, of Bellefonte; Henry Keller, of Harrisburg; Edward McHugh, of Easton, and Robert B. Baker, of Philadelphia. The object of the corporation is for the mining and producing of coal, coke and other minerals, and the transportation and sale thereof.

HEADS OFF.

We are crossing off the names of those whose tardiness justifies us in believing they do not think of paying what they honestly owe on the REPORTER—having sent some a dozen or more duns without a response, altho they lifted the REPORTER regularly each week for years. We have done the fair thing, what will they do?

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder—for sale at the Centr all roller mill. Best fuel for summere

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SIX MEN KILLED.

A Terrible Fight Between Lynchers and a Marshal's Posse in Young County, Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, received here last night, says Sheriff Richardson, of this county, received a telephone message about midnight from Graham in Young county to the effect that while a Deputy United States Marshal with a posse of Graham citizens was escorting the four Marlow brothers, Buckhart and another man named Pierce to the Parker county jail at Wetherford, the prisoner being indicted for four murders and eight cases of horse theft, a mob of 30 citizens attempted to lynch them. The Marshal and posse defended the prisoners, when a terrible fight took place. Two of the Marlow brothers were killed and four of the posse at the first fire. The fight continued, and another one of the Marlows and Pierce were wounded and another one of the citizens mortally wounded.

The prisoners, Pierce, Marlow and Buckhart, escaped, but all are said to be wounded. The fight took place two and a half miles from town. It is not known how many of the mob were hurt. A large posse has been made up at Graham, and are in pursuit of the fugitives and members of the mob.

Sheriff Richardson has wired the Sheriffs at Henritta, Vernon, Wichita, Cisco, Abilent and Colorado City. The report says excitement at Graham is at fever heat. The fight took place at 10 o'clock Saturday night. It appears that the affair was a sequel to another that occurred Friday night. Boone Marlow, one of the brothers mentioned above, all of whom were of bad reputation and accused of various thefts, killed Sheriff Marion Wallace, of Young county, on the 17th of last December, while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Marlow escaped, but his brothers were arrested as accessories.

Later they broke jail but were captured, and Friday night a mob of about 30 men attacked the jail at Graham, with the purpose of lynching them. The mob failed in their object, however, and about 9 o'clock Saturday, the prisoners, under a strong guard, were started for Wetherford for safe keeping. It was while this party was en route that the same or another mob attacked them with the above result.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon a number of quarrymen employed by James McCappen at his quarry, on Princeton road, a short distance from Princeton Station, on the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, set fire to a cotton fuse to explode a deep-drilling blast in one of the rocky ledges overhanging the road. After waiting about half an hour from the time of lighting of the fuse, the men concluded the fire had gone out and approached the spot, where they began the work of removing the packing from the hole.

A few minutes later the blast exploded with terrific force, blowing four of the men a considerable distance. One of them, Michael O'Marra 65 years of age, who was stooping directly over the hole, was hurled down into the quarry and a large sized rock fell upon him. When picked up he was still alive, but died while being carried out of the quarry.

O'Marra was horribly burned about the head, face and breast. He boarded in the neighborhood and his body was taken to the Manayunk Police Station. The only relative he is known to have in this country is a brother, who is said to live on Gray's Ferry road.

Michael Deshawan, an Italian, 30 years old, received a compound fracture of the skull. One of his legs and his body were badly lacerated and his left arm fractured, and he was also badly burned. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Joseph Olivette, aged 35 years, received a lacerated wound of the chost, fracture of the left arm, general contusions of the body and burns. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

Taylor Wanamaker, 43 years old, residing in Montgomery county, opposite Princeton, was also badly burned about the head, body and arms. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The three wounded men were buried beneath stone, sand and debris, and would probably have died had it not been for the timely aid rendered by the repairmen on the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, who immediately went to work to extricate them.

The blast was an unusually large one, the hole, it is said, being drilled 14 feet deep, and more than one-third of it was filled, it is said, with giant gunpowder. It required more than an hour's work before the last of the three wounded men was taken from the rock and debris.

The news of the accident attracted a large number of people to the locality, many of them anxious to learn whether friends or acquaintances had been injured.

Book Keeping.

The Government, ever since Jackson's time, has been carrying as cash on its books some $29,000,000 which it does not possess. It is troublesome to square the ledger without violation of red-tape accounting. It would be in entire keeping with the time-honored treatment of the French spoliation claims if Congress were to appropriate this imaginary cash for settling them. It might as well be done as to keep the succeeding generations of claimants in suspense forever, and it would relieve the Treasury bookkeepers from further embarrassment.

—The Erie (Pa.) Driving Park Association had decided to hold its spring meeting on May 29 and 30.

—The Sire Bros., have purchased 'Big Joe' Hemmerich's interest in the bay mare Rosaline Wilkes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A south-bound passenger train on the Reading Railroad on the morning of the 21st ran into the end of a freight train, near Locust Gap. The passenger engine was wrecked and the engineer, Weimer, fatally injured. The passengers were severely shaken up, but none, it is said, were seriously injured.

—Michael McGarrick was being whiped in Chicago on the evening of the 22d, when he picked up a shovel with which to hit his adversary. The latter fled, and McGarrick, who was wild with rage, made for an innocent bystander. The young man ran, but just as he reached the track of the Chicago and Evanston Road McGarrick overtook and struck him down. Before the unfortunate man could rise a passenger train, which was running rappidly into the city, struck him, killing him instantly. The body has not yet been identified. McGarrick was arrested.

—The latest reports of the bridge disaster at Spottsville, Kentucky, confirm the first statement that four men were drowned. Six others were injured, three of them fatally. The boiler of a portable steam saw-mill exploded on the 22d, in Danville, Vermont, killing Ernest Comstock and severely injuring Albert Morgan and Carl White. A fly wheel, fourteen feet in diameter, and weighing six tons, in the engine house of the Northwestern Parlor Suit Company, in Chicago, burst on the 22d, wrecking the engine house, and injuring Wm Jabon, the engineer.

—An ice "shove" occurred in the St. Lawrence rive, at Montreal, on the evening of tho 21st, which broke down fifteen or twenty feet of the temporary dyke promenade, a little west of Jacques Cartier Square. At noon on the 22d, the river marked 35 feet 2 inches, having risen seven feet since the 21st, but by evening all danger of a flood was past. The ice in the river had become firm, and the work of making winter roads across it was begun.

—Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided near Columbia, Penna., on the 22d. John C. Ryan, conductor, and Patrick Welsh, brakeman, were injured, the former fatally. A train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was wrecked near Box Springs, California, on the 21st. Fireman Thos. Carter was badly scalded, but the passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

—An express train on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad was boarded by robbers just beyond Ludlow, Ohio, on the evening on the 21st. One of the masked men entered the express car, but he was thrown out by Henry Carroll, the messenger, and his assistant, and rolled down an embankment. Another robber, who was endeavoring to get into the car by another door, seemed to realize that something was wrong, and made his escape. It is not known whether the man thrown off the car was hurt or not.

—Thoman Conway disappeared from New Suffolk, New York, on the 12th inst., the day he was to have been married. On the afternoon of the 22d, Henry Kneeland, a farmer, near Mattuck, going to his barn, found in the hay mow a man who was insane and nearly dead. He was identified as the missing bridegroom. After having been attended by a doctor during the night, Conway on the 23d, recovered his senses, and said that he had been in the barn since the day of his disappearance, and that all the food he had had was what milk he got from the cows. He said he was unable to account for his strange actions. Nothing was known of Conway's disappearance until the guests had assembled for the wedding ceremony and the appointed hour had passed, and when it was learned that Conway had drawn $400 from the bank that day it was feared he had met with foul play. The money was found intact in the young man's trunk at his home.

—Mrs. Sarah Brodbeck, 33 years of age, hanged herself in Colden, New York, on the 21st, because she had received an anonymous letter warning her not to marry a young man with whom she was in love. Daniel Desmond and John Walsh, two deck hands on the steamship Holbein, lying at Brooklyn, New York, were found dead in their bunks on the morning of the 23d, having been suffocated by coal gas from a small stove in their cabin. During the trial of a new locomotive turned out of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops at Blairsville, Penna., on the 22d, the boiler exploded, killing Hugh Cannell and injury two other men.

—A terrible explosion of gas took place in No. 1 shape of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Penna. Five mining engineers were engaged in surveying, assisted by Fire Boss Thomas Morgan and James O'Reilly, laborers. The gas took fire from a light carried by one of the engineers. Engineers Wm. Sharpless and Chet Owen were instantly killed, and Morgan and Reilly fatally burned. The others, whose names were not obtainable, were severely injured.

—In Memphis, on the 24th, Henry Overton and Thomas Swerning, switchmen, quarelled about a lantern, and the former shot and killed the latter. Overton is the son of a prominent citizen of St. Louis. As a freight train was passing Pittsburg, Kentucky, on the evening of the 23d, James Raines, a brakeman, was maliciously fired upon by two desperadoes, Tom Stringer and Sam Gregg. Raines returned the fire, two balls taking effect, both striking Gregg, one passing through the heart. Raines then started toward the caboose, when Stringer fired again, the ball striking Raines in the hip. Raines was taken to Stanford, and is in a critical condition. The watchman at the railway station at Cliftonville, Massachusetts, discovered two burglars attempting to force an entrance early on the morning of the 24th. A fight occurred, in which the watchman was shot and dangerously wounded. The burglars escaped. Lafayette Frederick murdered his wife in Quincy, Illinois, on the 23d, and then committed suicide. No cause is known for the murder.

—Two men went into a new and unoccupied building on the Kingsbridge road, New York, on the evening of the 23d, seeking shelter. On the morning of the 24th, one of them Henry Edwards, 21 years old, was found dead, having been suffocated by gas from a coal fire kept burning to dry the walls. The other man is yet alive, but unconscious. He is not known. An old shed attached to the freight house on Main Central Railroad, in Gardner, Main, was demolished on the 24th by a freight car. Leroy Weymouth was killed, Otis Grover fatally and P. H. Ward severly injured. J. A. McGaw, a carpenter, was thrown from a scaffold in Boston on the 24th, and killed.

—President Green, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, announced on the evening of the 24th that Joseph A. Moore, a leading citizen of Indianapolis, and the company's financial correspondent in that city, is a defaulter. The extreme amount involved is about $500,000. He has restored to the company property which may reduce the actual loss to about $400,000. Moore had been speculating. It is stated that the loss will not affect the company's solvency.

—While a building was being taken down in Cincinnati on the 24th, a wall fell, burying John Wilson, George Barrett, John Hope and Henry Nolte. They were all badly injured, Wilson, it is feared, fatally. A passenger and coal train collided on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, north of Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the morning of the 24th. The engineer, Frederick Yeomens, and his fireman were injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

50th CONGRESS.-Second Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, the Tariff bill being under consideration, there was a long debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Brown, increasing the rates on rice, and finally it was laid over, Mr. Aldrich promising that the Finance Committee should inquire into the subject. Mr. Allison reported amendments to the wool and woollen schedule, increasing the proposed rate on cheap wools from 6 to 8 cents, second class 11 to 12 cents, and making an average increase on manufactured articles of about 15 per cent. Mr. Vance offered an amendment placing wool on the free list. Pending discussion a recess was taken. In the evening session Mr. Vance's motion was negatived by a viva voce vote, and several amendments offered by Mr. Allison, increasing the duties on wool and woollens, were agreed to. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, the Tariff bill was finished and passed finally—yeas 32, nays 30—by a party vote; all the amendments offered by the Democrats in the interest of reduction having been rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 23d, the House bill to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses was reported with amendments. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported two amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to protect American interests in Samoa. Mr. Saulsbury, from the same committee, reported a bill further to fulfil obligations in regard to the Guano Islands. The concurrent resolution for the counting of the electoral votes on February 13 was passed. On motion of Mr. Sherman the Anti-Trust bill was taken up and amended by striking from the first section the words "that competes with any similar article upon which a duty is levied by the United States," and inserting in place thereof, "in due course of trade." The bill was then laid over, to allow Mr. Hoar to offer some amendments. The Union Pacific Railroad Funding bill was taken up and then laid aside as unfinished business. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 21st, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States for reference. There were occasional spasms of "filibustering," led by Mr. Payson, of Illinois, whose object was to compel the friends of the Oklahoma bill to yield to certain amendments to that measure, and also to prevent the consideration of the Union Pacific Funding bill under a suspension of the rules. At length, the call of States having been concluded, Mr. Warner withdrew his pending motion to suspend the rules and pass the Oklahoma bill, and in lieu thereof adopt a resolution providing for a final vote on the bill on the 24th, with permission to Mr. Payson to offer an amendment in regard to town sites. The resolution was agreed to. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The rules were suspended, and bills passed authorizing the five civilized nations of Indians to lease lands for mining purposes; also increasing the maximum amount of international money orders to $100. Adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, the River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, the Sundry Civil bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion of amendments to the clause providing for a royalty for the use of steam presses in the Printing Bureau, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 22d. Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. McCreary, extending the time for closing the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools until 1895. By Mr. Waires, providing for the further extension for a period of 20 years of the charters of banking and provident associations. By Mr. Hines, regulating the liabilities of mine owners relative to employes, giving the workmen the same right of compensation if the employers are directly or indirectly responsible as if the workmen had not been in their employ.

The bill providing for the submission to the popular vote of the proposed Prohibition amendment to the Constitution was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 23d the bill providing for a special election on June 18th was reported and passed first reading. The bill for the election of assessors for three years passed finally. A bill to prevent the sale of liquor on Decoration Day, passed second reading.

In the Senate on the 24th, a bill was introduced by Mr. Macfarlane to define and punish bribery at elections. The Prohibitory amendment resolution passed second reading and was made the special order for final passage on the 30th. The Building Inspection bill passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the evening of the 21st bills were introduced by Mr. Taggart giving constables $24 a year for work done under the High License law, and by Mr. Krebs to regulate beneficial and protective associations, adjourned.

In the House on the 22d the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors was taken up on third reading and passed finally and sent to the Senate without a word of debate. The vote was: Yeas, 132; nays, 54.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred: By Mr. Hindenach, providing for the purchase of the William Penn farm, in Bucks county, and appropriating $27,-200 for that purpose. By Mr. Rose, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of the picture of the Battle of Lake Erie. By Mr. Potts, providing for the equal distribution of the patronage of the Courts among the members of the Bar. The Judges are directed to make appointments of auditors, masters, etc., from an alphabetical list, previously prepared, containing the names of all reputable members of the Bar. By Mr. Marshall, authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to levy a tax of not exceeding one mill for the purpose of creating a fund for the relief of indigent Union soldiers and their wives, widows and children, and making it the duty of assessors to make out a list annually of such indigent persons. The House then proceeded to the calendar of bills on third reading, and finally passed the bill to prevent the exemption of property from levy and sale or attachment on judgment obtained for board for four weeks or less. Adjourned

In the House, on the 23d, a number of members who had been absent on the 22d when the bill for an election on the Prohibition amendment was passed were allowed to record their votes. A lively debate occurred on the bill for display of the American flag on public schools and all institutions supported by the State. It was passed to third reading.

In the House on the 24th, the bill for a special election on the Prohibition amendment was reported. Bills were introduced to provide for the maintenance and education of poor orphan children and regulating elections, modeled on the Saxton bill in New York. The bill regulating the taking of ground for school purposes was passed to third reading. Adjourned.

A PHILADELPHIA HERCULES.

He Carries Eight Men and Lifts 3,-300 Pounds.

Philadelphia can boast of a modern Hercules in the person of George Soptman, a giant in muscle and stature. He stands six feet four and a half inches in his stockings, measures fifty inches around the chest, and weighs 273 pounds, scarcely an ounce of which is superfluous flesh. His proportions are admirable, and he has amazed many an athletic expert by his displays of strength. Soptman recently paid a short visit to a gymnasium on Arch street and gave an exhibition of what he could do. The pupils eyed him curiously when he picked up the one-hundred-pound dumb-bell and twirled it between his fingers as a dude might do with a bamboo cane. When he stretched out his arms and asked all who possibly could do so to jump on his back, arms, shoulders, and head to take a ride, eight sturdy and strong men complied with the request, and holding on to his ears, hair and collar-button they bore their weight upon him. He carried them without much difficulty, and the gymnasts who saw the performance were almost inclined to think contemptuously of their own comparatively puny physiques.

Not satisfied with this, the young giant went to the strength-testing scales and pulled up the 2,000-pound weight with ease. He then wrapped two straps around his shoulder and back, and fastening the ends to 2,300 pounds of iron, he calmly raised the weight and took a promenade around the hall with his load. As a last act, instead of wrestling with a Numean lion, as Hercules, of mythological fame, did, he caught hold of a bear, which a friend had expressly brought, and hugged the animal so hard that it grunted for mercy. Soptman has yet to perform even more difficult tasks and then he will pose himself as a modern Hercules and the hero of twelve unparalleled feats of strength.

—R. Loud sold the thoroughbred Al Powers to an agent of Barnum's circus.

—The 3 year old colt Zouave, by Comac, a son of Kentucky Prince, was burned to death in a stable at the Bristol (Conn.) Driving Park recently.

MAX O'NEILL ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

M. Blouet Discourses on Their Plumpness, and the Gallantry of the Men.

That which struck me most in America, from first to last, is the total absence of stupid-looking faces. All are not handsome, but all are intelligent and beaming with activity. In my opinion, it is in this that American beauty mainly consists. In the large cities of the East the first thing which caught my attention was the thinness of the men and the plumpness of the women. This seemed to me that the former lived in a furnace of activity and the latter in cotton wool. This impression deepened into a conviction. It seemed to me that her lot was as near to being perfection as an earthly lot could be. A respect amounting to reverence is shown for her, and it appears to be the chief aim of her protectors to surround her with luxury and make her path through life a sunny one.

So far as adding to her mental and physical grace goes, this plan of making every woman an uncrowned queen has answered completely. Seeing her high position, she has left herself to work to fill it becomingly, and it is the cultivation of America's daughters, it is their charming independence and a consciousness of their power that makes them so attractive and render American society so delightful to the stranger. In their treatment of women the Americans might give more than one lesson to the men of the Old Word, even to the Frenchman who, in the matter of politeness, lives a good deal, I am afraid, on the reputation of his ancestors. The respect for women in America seemed to be perfectly disinterested, purely tphonic. In France this disrespect almost always borders on gallantry. A Frenchman will always stand back to let a woman pass, but he will generally profit by the occasion to take a good look at her.

If an outsider be competent to form an opinion, I venture to say that the American women does not render to man a tithe of the devotion she receives from him. The French wife repays a husband's devotion by protecting his interest—an American one too often repays it by breaking into his capital.

The Man "Who Had the Idea."

What could we do without the man who "had the idea" before everybody else? We all know him and love him, says the London *Globe*. You get on the topic, say of the phonograph, and you find he had the idea long before Mr. Edison was heard of. If you press him, and ask him why ever he did not bring his discovery forward, he tells you that it was too much trouble. If some great composer astonishes the world by setting "Paradise Lost" as a comic opera, you find it is no new notion to him, he had the idea long ago, and had often thought of suggesting it to that very composer. Should an R. A. come before the world with a startling classical picture, he always had the idea of that very subject for a painting, and now rejoices to see his idea carried out. Is a new statue put up in an overburdened metropolis? That very man, and no other, was the man he always had an idea should have a statue. Is a new remedy proposed by an eminent physician for seasickness, say pork chops before sailing, or a solution of cut cavendish on the voyage? He himself always had that idea. If a popular novelist thrills the reading world with a tale of awe and mystery, the idea of the book is the very idea he always had in his mind, as a good foundation for a novel. No matter what happens, he always had the idea that it was going to happen; and no matter what is explained, he always had the idea that that was the true explanation.

Fogs in London.

Fogs of great density have prevailed recently in London, and have frequently spread over almost the whole of Great Britain and France. It will probably not have escaped notice by those residing in the suburbs that on many occasions lately, while the fog has lasted, moisture has poured down from the leafless branches of the trees as though they had been exposed to a fall of rain, and the various hygrometers have shown the air to be completely saturated with moisture. Under such circumstances the fogs in London are always less injurious to life than those of a drier nature, and it will be observed that we have had no reports this year of cattle being suffocated at the cattle show by London fog, as they were a few years ago. What the difference may be between the two conditions would be an interesting subject for inquiry.

A Japanese Floating Fort.

The Japanese Admiral Akamatsu is said to have invented a new floating fort for coast defence. The fort is to be built on a kind of vessel made of steel and 150 feet in length. The armor is to be 12 inches thick, and the bridge will be specially protected with a steel bulwark. The vessel is to have a double screw and engines of 200 horsepower, capable of attaining a speed of three miles an hour. On the first bridge will be placed 12 15-centimetre cannon, and on the second eight 26-centimetre. The crew will number 250 men.

THE estimated output of the Colorado gold and silver mines for the year 1888 is $26,061,546, of which $3,105,519 was gold and $17,025,628 silver, $5,776,552 lead, and $153,847 copper.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* makes the discovery that the letter A appears in the name of every President the country has had. It also figures in the name of the President-elect.

MORE than 150 languages and dialects are current in India and British Burmah, with their 266,000,000 of people, and the distinct alphabets of three countries, many of which are very elaborate, out-number all others in the world.

AMONG the incidents of the annual meeting of the Paris Academy of Science was the carrying off of the grand prize in mathematics by a woman, Mme. Sophia Kovalevsky, a professor in the Stockholm University, and a lineral descendant of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, from 1458 to 1490.

THE young German Emperor wants his salary increased from $750,000 to $1,000,000 a year. The general impression is, however, that the young man's service will not prove to have been worth more money to Germany than were those of his father and his grandfather, who worked for the same salary which he is now receiving.

PORTIONS of the Pennsylvania oil fields are rapidly being exhausted and abandoned; a great number of large iron tanks are being removed to Ohio, whose oil territory is believed to cover the largest area of any oil field in the world. There are now over 9,000,000 barrels of oil held in iron tanks in the Ohio field alone.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and the most prominent Mason in the United States, has just celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday. He received a great many callers, including grand representatives from various jurisdiction in this country and abroad. He is in excellent health.

THE cattle men of Montana, who make allowance in their business calculations for a percentage of loss through animals freezing to death, are in great luck so far this Winter. There have been no losses from the cold as yet and the prospects are that there will be none. Incidentally the cattle are leading a more comfortable Winter life than usual.

FOR the period of 111 years the figure nine will appear as the successive years are written down, and it will also be 111 years until another year comes along which will contain three consecutive figures that are alike—1999. It is an extreme probability to suppose that any one of the 1,400,000,000 of people now living on the earth will be alive when this just-mentioned period comes along.

A WEATHER PROPHET named Wiggs has arisen in Northern Idaho. His name is so suggestive of that Canadian meteorological Mahdi, "Professor" Wiggins, that his prediction that we are to have the coldest Winter on record will meet with few believers. Wiggs bases his assertion on the alleged fact that the moon is 5,000 miles further north than it ought to be. The force of all this, however, is cancelled by the certainty that Wiggs is a good deal more of a crank than he should be.

THE Agricultural Department crop report for the year verifies, but does not change, what was already known. The competition of Russia, India and Australia has kept prices so low that for the first time in nearly twenty years the advance in the price of wheat per bushel has not made up in value for the loss in the amount of the total crop. The corn crop is the largest on record, but the yield per acre is below past returns in fruitful years, and taken as a whole the report does not show that the year has been a prosperous one in the grain states.

THE latest defaulting in New York bank tellers explains that he only took a little money at first, intending to pay it back soon, but was unable to do so. Then he went from bad to worse. This is of course the same old story of disgrace and ruin due to weakness of character. At the same time it should be remarked that the pitiful sum which he was paid for onerous and responsible services (although offering no excuse for his crime) may at least suggest why he so readily yielded to temptation.

THE London Hospital notes that it would be interesting to learn how many children whose parents are comparatively rich are starved to death, not from under-feeding, but from unsuitable food. "In some cases it is all meat and no milk, in others it is all milk and no meat, and in either case the child lacks some of the constituents of flesh, blood and bone. Many parents seem to think that sameness in food is identical with simplicity, and pride themselves on the virtue of a course of action which is nothing less than murderous.

The power of gentleness is one of the unmeasured forces in human life.

Let Me Not Forget Thee.

Lord, let me not forget Thee,
When my richly laden ships
Sail proudly into harbor,
When joy is at my lips.

When skies are blue above me,
And flowers smile at my feet,
Lord, let me not forget Thee,
When life is fresh and sweet.

Lord, let me not forget Thee
When favoring breezes blow,
When no shadow shuts the sunlight—
When splendid moons sail low.

Lord, let me not forget Thee
When love its halo lends—
When in a sky of glory
Hope's glittering rainbow bends.

I know, I know in sorrow
I make myself Thy guest,
When lowering storms alarm me
I hide me in Thy breast.

Therefore I pray Thee, Father,
To draw my thoughts to Thee,
Nor let my soul forget Thee
When pleasures rain on me.

HIS FIFTH WIFE.

d's a goin' ter marry ergin."

"How yer know."

"Kase he's er washin' an' puttin' on er clean white shirt.

"Is he?"

"That's whut."

"Then Lor' he'p us, fer he's er goin' ter git married shore."

The scene was old Alex Hobson's kitchen. The first speaker was Alex Hobson's fifteen-year-old son, a tall, angular lad dressed in cotton overalls held up under his arms by a pair of bed-tick suspenders, a straw hat that had long since lost all semblance of natural shape, a pair of run down shoes that some one had cast away, and which lacked at least seven inches of reaching up to where his pants quit off, and a homespun tow shirt. That was about all that could be said of Jack Hobson's dress, and it was the same at all times and seasons, Sundays included. The second speaker was one of Hobson's numerous daughters—one of his twenty-seven offsprings—a slim, frail-looking creature attired in farm-made linen, except her feet, which were unadorned by any art of man. Such was Tilda Hobson.

"Wonder who it'll be this time?" the boy asked, after a moment of thoughtful silence.

"Dunno," the girl replied.

"Hope ter gracious nobody won't hev 'im."

"But there will, though. Somebody'll be fool ernuff ter marry him."

Just at that moment the kitchen door was opened and old Hobson stepped into the room. The young Hobsons were as mute as mice, for they had had enough to do with old Alex to know that a sterner parent did not live, nor one more given to severe chastisement of his children.

"Jack," old Hobson called, "get outen here an' go an' ketch an' saddle me a hoss, an' be quick about it."

Jack hastened to obey, while the old man sat down by the stove, crossed one leg over the other, bit off a fresh chew of long green tobacco, and after watching Tilda from under his shaggy eyebrows for several minutes, said:

"Tily, I s'pose yer got an ijee o' whar I'm er goin'?"

"No, I haint, pap."

"What yer reckon I'm all dressed up fur?"

"I 'lowed es how you wus er goin' ter git married ergin."

"Wall, I reckon es how yer lowed erbout right ther, Tilda. I am ergoin' ter git married."

"Who to, pap?"

"Lor, I dunno who to, no mor'n you do. I'm ergoin' ter try the Widder Scraggs fust, an' ef she won't listen to no sense, I'll try ole Miss Thompkins."

Then there followed a long silence, broken at last by Tilda, who said:

"Pap, in co'se whut I say wont cut no figger with you, but I'm boun' ter say that I wush you wouldn't think o' bringin' ole Mrs. Scraggs here."

"Hey! Whut's that, Tilda? D' you dare ter come talkin' that er way ter me? Whut's ther matter with Widder Scraggs?"

"She's a ole vixen, that's whut she is, an' ef you bring 'er here, I'm sartin you'll be sorry for it. She'll make you miserable, pap."

"Wal, now, ef you haint got cheek ter git up here an' give advice to yer dad. How many wives have I hed, Tildy?"

"Four, I reckon."

"I low yer krect ther, an' Widder Scraggs 'll make the fifth. I've hed four wives, es yer say, an' I'd ax yer ef one uv em proved er bad choice?"

"They've been good women."

"In case they hev, an' I think by this time I orter know who'll make er good wife an' who won't, an I say Widder Scraggs will do fust rate. She's a little high-tempered an' disergreeable, but I reckon I orter know ernuff erbout women by this time to know how to fotch her under an' make 'er as tame es er kitten. Anyhow I'm not afeered ter risk it, an' if she's mindful of her own pleasure an' good she'll come."

Jack soon came with the horse all properly saddled, with a large sheepskin furnished with rope stirrups, and Old Alex mounted and rode away. As he jogged along he fell to thinking of what Tilda had said, and he mused like this:

"Thar may be sumthin' in what Tildy says, an' I might do better'n takin' Mrs. Scraggs ef I hed a little time for lookin' erbout. But time's valerable just now with ther craps an ther grass, an' I can't fool erway no two er three days a seekin' of er wife, an' under thar carcumstances I'd best jist hitch onter the widder. She haint han'some, but beauty don't count for nothin', nohow; an' she haint young, an' she haint a angel, but fer thet matter I aint no spring chicken myse'f, ner I ain't as sweet-tempered es I mout be.

"She's er good hen at housework, an' she's got health, an' them's mighty good qualities in er woman. She haint likely ter take in inter 'er head ter lay down an' die jest at ther most inconvenient time. By gum, it ain't no fun ter hev er wife dyin' off jest at ther busiest season, an' thar's allus more or less expense fer doctor's bills and buryin'. Takin' ever thing together, I reckon es how I'd es well go on an' propose to Mrs. Scraggs."

With that he clucked, and thumped his heels against his steed's bony sides to urge it on. Old Hobson's steeds were all bony, for with corn selling at a high price he made their allowance of feed short and far between. With much clucking and thumping he finally got the horse into a jigging trot which he held for six or eight yards when he broke into his natural gait, a cross between walking and crawling.

"Ef a feller's in er hurry he'd a blamed sight better walk than un'ertake ter ride sich er dratted pokin' critter es this," he murmured, giving it another vicious dig with both of his heels.

At last he rode up to a crooked rail fence in front of a log cabin and, after two or three stentorian "helloes," he was rewarded by seeing the rickety old door turn back on its wooden hinges and the head of an old man thrust out.

"How'r'ye, Alex!" the old man cried. "Git down, git down."

"Haint time, I reckon, squire. I've got er leetle business for yer."

"Haint goin' ter sue nobody. I reckon?"

"No; I'm er goin' ter git married, that's all. Kin ye go erlong an' jine us?"

"Sartin shore, Alex, in co'se. Where's it ter happen, an' who's ther other party?"

"Dunno yit. I thought we'd go by an' try ole Mrs. Scraggs, an' ef she wuz willin' we'd stop thar; an' ef she wasn't willin' we'd go on down to Miss Thompkins. I'm sartin o' her, I think."

"An' yer haint spoken to nuther uv 'em erbout it yit?"

No; I haint got time ter make two trips uv it, so I thought I'd jist take yer erlong an' hev it all over with ter once."

"Yer er sensible man, Alex, an' haint got no sentimental flummery erbout yer," the squire observed, as he led forth his "critter" and prepared to mount. "Marryin' ain't nothin' ter make such er ter do erbout nohow. It's jist ther same as tradin' horses or buyin' cows."

"Yer right, squire," Alex replied, as they jogged along toward Widow Scraggs' domicile.

The widow was out in the yard boiling soap when they rode up, and as soon as she saw and noted the fact that Alex was wearing a white shirt, she remarked to herself:

"Ole Hobson's come ter ax me ter marry him, an' tain't no mor'n I been expectin' uv 'im ever sense his last wife died, thought it do pear like he orter be satisfied with workin' four women to death. An' them wus all good women, too, but easy-goin', soft-hearted critters without no git up er sperut. Old Hobson's er old varmint an' needs er wife what knows how ter hold 'er own with 'im, an' I'm bound ef I wus ter marry him he'd cut his shines an' capers mouty short. I'd hev my way er pull every har outten his ole head." And she punched the fire viciously and kicked over a small dog that was sitting wagging his tail in a manner entirely inoffensive.

Old Alex and the Squire approached.

"Gevnin,' Mrs. Scraggs," Alex said, while the Squire merely nodded.

"Howdy, Hobson, Gevnin', squire. Folks all well I reckon."

"Tolerble," Hobson said, while "middlin," said the squire.

Then there followed a moment of silence and Mrs. Scraggs stirred the soap rapidly. Then Hobson said:

"Mrs. Scraggs, we come on er luttle matter o' business with you. I want ernuther wife, an' thinkin' the matter all over I come ter the conclusion that you're erbout ther sort o' woman whut I want an' need, an' I thought ef you wus willin' we'd just splice an' hev it over."

"Air yer shore I'll suit yer?" the widow asked.

"Wal, es ter thet in cose I can't say fer shore. It's er risk, yer know, but es fer thet it 'ud be er risk no matter who I tuck, an' considerin' ever'thing I'd es lief risk you es any body else. I think yer'll prove ter be ther sort o' woman whut I want en' need,"

"Shouldn't be er bit s'pised ef I haint ther sort whut yer need, but es ter whether I prove ther sort whut yer want, I don't pertend t-r say. I hain't no angel, Alex Hobson, es yer'll diskiver soon ernuff, an' yer ain't no wise deservin' of no angel fer er wife, but ef yer want me ter marry yer I dunno es I keer ef I do, though I haint no wise sot on it."

"I'm here fer that purpose, an' ef ye say ther word ther Squire kin purseed."

"I'm ready, but be quick erbout it, fer that ere kittle er soap is jist goin' ter bile over, an' I haint got no time ter fool erway."

The Squire commanded them to join hands, and while the soap in the kettle spluttered and bubbled, he went through the ceremony that made them man and wife, the widow in the meantime keeping her eye on the kettle, ready to fly at it if it showed any inclination to boil over, which fortunately it did not.

Late in the evening the bride and the groom, with the bride's personal effects drove over to Hobson's house, where the new wife proceed to make herself at home in more ways than one. The neighbors, when they heard of the marriage, all said that Old Hobson had found his match, and he admitted so much when a few day later he sat on the woodpile nursing his head after he and his new wife had been disputing the question of personal rights.

"I've made er mistake an' gone an' married once too often," he mused.

An Extra Session.

Inadvertently in a speech to some Grand Army comrades the other day, General Harrison hinted that the Fifty-first Congress will be called to meet next Spring in extraordinary session. Business men fail to see any pressing reason for convening the National Legislature at that time, because of the absence of any great issue to be acted upon that is urgent in its demands. So far as is known, the Congress will meet rather for the convenience of the incoming administration, so that its policies may be made active forthwith, and if this view is correct, there ought to be no apprehension in trade circles.

A Mad of The Wild, Wild West.

After a long rest among the dudes and dudines up North, I once more saddle my bronco, and with lariat in hand start once more for the trail. On my first day out I saw a small jet of steam and smoke arising out of a dilapidated looking building. I reined in, dismounted, and went in to see if I could find one of my greasy brothers. Going through a small hole that answered for a door, kicking a coyote out of the way, and making my way to the boiler, I found an old, dilapidated scrap-pile with what had been a four-inch gauge, but the glass was broken and the pointer around against the pin. Finding no one around I lit my old pipe and concluded I would take a survey of the "layout." The safety valve had a "drawhead" of an old car for a weight, guyed on by two 2x4s from the roof. Engine was on the side of another boiler some distance off. The uppermost thought in my mind was, where was the "injineer." Sat down in front some time until the pointer went back to forty. I heard a shuffling in among some cobs, when out came the worst specimen of an "injineer" that I ever had the misfortune to meet.

"Hullo, my friend, are you the engineer?"

"I am the high cockalorum of this layout."

"What makes you carry such high pressure?"

"Pressure on what?"

"Why, on the boiler, of course."

"Got to carry enough to make the engine run."

"But when I came in you had 100 pounds, and now you have only 40, and the 'engine' runs."

"Yes, you see, I runs the whole business; am injineer, miller, roustabout, in fact, am the only man in the building, and when I gets the hand around to the starting point I goes in the mill and waits on customers. When she begins to drag I throw off the feed and comes out and whoops her up agin."

"Why don't you hire a man as engineer and let him put this plant in decent shape? Are you not afraid she will blow up some day?"

"Wall, stranger, I will tell you. I hired one of them bon-ton fellows once and paid him $2 per day. He put in all his time cleaning up, wiping up grease, brushing out the dirt, and after he got her cleaned he made a seat and would do nothing but sit and whittle; would not help me carry in any grain or pick stones; in fact, he got so darned lazy he would not come out and pinch up an ear. Then I told him he could go. But stranger, the pointer is around whar it started, and I must go and turn on feed."

For fear the mill would be fed next I went also. Look out for fun there some noon.

If You Are Superstitious.

Eggs laid on Friday will, it is said, never decay, and will, if eaten, cure the colic.

"A Friday tree" is a saying used in England to characterize some misfortune or trial.

Journeys were rarely undertaken on Friday during the last century in many European countries.

In 1790 no merchant of London would begin a voyage or undertake any new enterprise on Friday.

In North Germany it is said that witches obtain power over the person who goes out unwashed on Friday.

In Devonshire it was thought a good day to plant crops, and in other places to commence weaning children.

Mediæval romances assert that fairies are on Friday turned into hideous animals, remaining so until Monday.

Friday is, according to the Welsh, Irish and Scotch, a day consecrated to the fairies, who then can do much mischief.

A Dutch wife will, if she can, obtain a ring that is made from old nails during mass on Friday, lay it upon the gospels, and say a paternoster.

It was not a proper occasion, either in England or Holland, to engage a new servant, nor would any servant go to service in a new place on Friday.

Portuguese sailors have a custom of dressing their ships in mourning on this day, and of scouring and hanging an effigy of Judas at the yardarm.

The Talmud tells us that Adam was created, sinned and was chased from paradise on Friday. Mahomet, to prove his prophetic powers, declared the same.

Many persons reverse the rule, and declare that this is to them a lucky day. Dickens said that it was fortune for his undertakings, most of which were successful when begun or ended on Friday.

A Merited Criticism.

Mr. Raikes, the British Postmaster-General, having been questioned in Parliament as to whether he would arrange for the extension of the parcels-post system to the United States, replied that there was not a civilized country in the world which was without a parcels-post except the United States, and that the laws of this country prevented its introduction. Why should this be. If this country is governed by the people and for the people, why should its laws prevent the introduction of a system which has been found a great convenience by the people of other countries. One need not look far for an answer; it is found in one word, monopoly. The enormous profits derived by our express companies from the monopoly of carrying parcels which they enjoy and divide between them without permitting competition, gives them an influence upon politicians that is practically irresistible until the people shall wake up to the fact that the National Government could do the work more satisfactorily and for less than half the present rates, and still make money on it. How long shall we be content to remain so far behind other civilized nations in this matter?

—Bibliomaniacs occasionally pay enormous prices for ancient documents. At a recent auction sale in Boston a yellow old pamphlet, published in 1747, by Rev. John Norton, entitled "Captivity at Canada," brought $303. A lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the happy purchaser.

WHAT TO DO AT A TEA.

A Society Woman Shows how such an Entertainment can be Pleasant.

The proper length of time to stay at a tea has never been defined. Elderly society women who are past the rush and activity of their prime and only go to tea in an afternoon, sometimes settle themselves comfortably in an easy chair and stay two or three hours chatting with their friends as they come and go. Busy society leaders fly into the house, sip a cup of tea, stay five minutes, and dart out again, only to be driven rapidly to another place, thus going to three or four teas in an afternoon.

The first hour of a tea is a very solemn occasion. All the old tabbies come, you know, and purr around until you are almost distracted. When I have three or four teas to do I always go to the tiresome places first, and, as the other young people do the same, the last hour is very pleasant usually. The success of the entertainment depends on having a great many young people around the rooms to look pretty and to help you. A young man friend or a brother or cousin, who is a man about town, is better help than half a dozen women. You see, you can't get back into the rooms yourself to help people have a nice time, so you depend on some one to do it for you. The stupidest teas are those given by young hostesses who haven't the sang froid and nonchalance that makes every one comfortable and happy. They are frightened and not at ease themselves, and somehow they make every one else feel constrained and not at their ease. They stand in the particular corner where they have stationed themselves, and on a particular figure in the carpet, and never stir, so every one else stands on her chosen figure in the carpet and wishes she were dead until she dares to go, all of which is nonsence, for a tea is really very little different from an ordinary day at home. You serve tea or bouillon or chocolate to your callers and are expected to entertain them, but at a tea it is all done for you, and the only difference is that more people come together. A reception is more dignified and formal, and you have a heavier lunch, oysters, salads, terrapin, ices and all, you know.

And when all the tabbies have purred their adieus and crept gingerly out, and most of the people have come and gone except your very most intimate friends, we push away that peacock screen, gather around the punch bowl, toss away stupid formalities, and talk it all over; and really, dear, that last half hour is all that makes a tea worth living through, but it is a lovely, easy way of entertaining people.

Will Carleton.

Among the younger American poets there is perhaps none better known or more universally admired than Will Carleton. It is a singular fact that the Western poets seem always to strike a new vein of thought or feeling. It is useless for the pedagogues to point out the faults of Carleton's poetry, and tell us that his verses are not properly constructed here or ungrammatical there, for they pointed out the same errors in Poe, they showed us where the great Dickens was at fault, in fact every one whom the people admired was faulty in their eyes. But, notwithstanding this, Dickens touched the heartstrings of his readers, they wept or laughed at his bidding, and so it was with Edgar A. Poe. Say what his maligners will, the author of "Wahune," "The Bells," "The Raven" and "Israel" stands higher in the estimation of the people, than if they had let his memory rest in peace. Even so it is with Carleton. His is also a master-hand in sounding the human heartstrings. He was born near Hudson, Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1845, and was bred as farmer boys usually are. His desire for knowledge, however, led him to walk five miles to the district school, where he studied Latin, algebra, etc., etc. In 1865, he entered college, helping to defray his expenses by teaching school. Graduating in 1869, he joined the editorial staff of a Chicago paper and later became editor of the Detroit *Weekly Tribune*. In 1868 he wrote his first poem, "Fax," and at his graduation in 1869, "Rifts in the Clouds." In 1870, for Decoration Day he wrote "Cover Them Over." In 1871, his master work, "Betsy and I Are Out," appeared, and soon after "How Betsy and I Made Up" and "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse." In 1873 he produced "Farm Ballads," and in 1875 "Farm Legends." In 1881 "Farm Festivals" appeared, all of which were handsomely illustrated. Some of his work gives evidences of hasty production, but, taken altogether, Carleton is a poet of whom Americans can justly be proud.

Effects of Close Shaving.

Do you know what a close shave means? I never did until I looked at a face the other day, through a microscope, which had been treated to this luxurious process. Why, the entire skin resembled a piece of raw beef. To make the face perfectly smooth requires not only the removal of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle, and a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all around. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quivering mouth holding a minute blood drop protests against such cruel treatment. The nerve tips are also uncovered and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and unhealthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to have colds, hoarseness and sore throat.

—Bretelles formed of a massive network of ruby or bronze beads are laid over the shoulders of magnificent opera and ball cloaks made in Paris. Fringes of the same beads surround the neck and edges of the sleeves. The bretelles narrow to a sharp point at the back, where a large ornament is placed. Copper and emerald green beads in a diamond network form bretelles for a luxurious cloak of satin brocade shot with faintest green, mauve and gold, the heavy raised figures being of golden olive. The wrap is lined with plain olive plush.

FASHION NOTES.

—Redingotes are again in fashion. They are made very simple, and are worn over plain skirts, which may be of another color.

—The violin gown is made with a full straight skirt, a loose round waist banded with a sling sash of soft folds, and the sleeves are loose puffs to the elbow.

—This year fashion, which in general favors tall, slight figures, seems more thoughtful of those of her votaries who are gifted with a certain amount of embonpoint.

—Stripes and pekins of all styles are in vogue, garments falling in long lines, redingotes of sober outline, all tending to give length to the figure, and to conceal or attenuate any excess of stoutness.

—Some of the newest jerseys have watered silk revers and cuffs, or a width of soft silk coming from beneath the arm on the right side, tapering into a point and fastened at the waist on the left side.

—Queen of the Orange Girls; Sapphire; blue satin skirt, trimmed with gold, and a broad orange and white striped skirt; scarf of orange; black velvet bodice, with white chemisette; sapphire blue cap, bedecked with sequins; basket of oranges.

—The demand for cloth dresses has never been greater than at present—not the checks and stripes which have been familiar with us as tailor made gowns so long, but beautiful artistic shades of plain cloth, ornamented with rich embroideries, fur, moire, and elaborate braidings, as may be required.

—Prosperity Gown of cream woolen crepe, embroidered round the hem; waistband and sleeves in apple green, the shirt fulled into the waistband, then a little way down caught up with a girdle of silk; sleeves reaching almost to the feet; a cornucopia in the hand, whence falls a shower of gold and roses.

—In character dresses the choice is only too large. We will only suggest one or two good ones. Mistress Alice Nutter, from Ainsworth's "Lancashire Witches." Bodice and kirtle of old fashioned brocade. Petticoat of crimson satin; gold chatelaine and sugar loaf hat, with diamond breasted serpent, gold headed stick.

—For those to whom it is most becoming, the high coiffure still holds its own Very little of one's own hair is necessary for the puffs, twists and coils which are arranged well forward of the crown, with loose curls showing here and there, or sometimes arranged to look like a fringe of the ends of the hair coming out all around the central arrangement.

—In making over old dresses, it is well to put good sized pieces of dress material on the lining under the arms and over the elbow of each sleeve, before the outside is put on, tacking them in place with silk or fine thread. These should, of course, be between the outside and the lining. Then when the cloth grows thin in these places, it can be darned so neatly as to be scarcely visible.

—In some dresses the petticoat is of a contrasting color, but it is only revealed when the draperies are lifted by a breeze or action of the wearer when walking; it re-appears, of course, in the narrow waistcoat and the lining of the deep pocket flaps, the revers, the cuffs and collar of the gown. Sometimes the Directoire sash or belt of such a gown is lined and piped with the color of the petticoat.

—The Psyche knot is the favorite style for girls with classic features—alas! so many others wear it—and its beautiful simplicity is charming. The closely braided or tightly twisted knot of hair at the back of the head is seen almost invariably with the toque shaped hats and caps now so fashionable, and the front hair is cut in a short, pointed bang, made fluffy and curly looking, but not actually curled.

—A Directoire coat in snuff brown cloth was trimmed with black moire, introduced on the front and back, and forming the full vest to the straight cut jacket, which was bordered with handsome jet passementerie. Large buttons ornamented the flap pockets and the sides of the bodice. I wonder how much larger these buttons are destined to be? They have become quite as big as a crown piece, and the newest are made either in cloth with an applique of metal, or with colored wool embroidery. A large trade is being done in Paris with antique buttons and old silver, and old paste ones fetch fabulous prices.

—Milliners include among their many charming accessories fancy muffs that match the dress bonnet designed for the opera, theatre, etc. These muffs are very elaborate and variously shaped. Birds, feathers, ribbons, buckles, metal galloons and ornaments of cut steel, jet, gold, silver and bronze are used in the construction of what appear to be less articles intended to secure warmth than ornamental adjuncts to dressy toilets. However, for special occasions, these trifles even with the thermometer zero, are not to be sneezed at. Imagination certainly keeps out a great deal of cold, and these little finger-cozies are at least a visible means of comfort, if they do but little real service. The larger fur muffs are certainly best for general and useful wear.

—National dresses run too much in grooves. There are many to choose from, but only a few are selected and repeated over and over. There is a real Polish peasant costume, which I have never seen worn, and yet it is most quaint and worthy to be produced. The full short skirt is made in striped woolens. Over this is a low cut cloth jacket, buttoned in front, with tassels. At the waist it is cut with almost numberless tabs overhanging each other, bound with braid and beaded with buttons. A white linen embroidered habit shirt beneath has a turned down collar, with a ribbon tie and innumerable rows of beads. The head is bound with a many colored handkerchief, and over all is a long cloth paletot worked and bordered in gold.

HORSE NOTES.

—Fred. Gebhard has sold Lonely (3), by Longfellow, to Mr. Forbes, of Woodstock, Canada, for $2500.

—Peter Duryea, of New York, has sold N. W. Ellis, of France, the b. g. Kenilworth, and the horse will be shipped across the ocean. The price paid was $5000.

—David Bonner and J. B. Houston having positively declined to serve as President and Vice President of the Driving Club of New York, to which positions they were elected by overwhelming majorities, a new election was held and the officers chosen were D. S. Hammond, President, and Nathan Straus, Vice President.

—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legisture by O'Neill, of Hudson county, prohibiting horse racing on any association track for more than thirty days during the year, and that this period shall be between July and October. It also stipulates that 10 per cent of the gross receipts of such association shall be turned into the State.

—Governor Hill and Spofford were shipped for South America. The man having them in charge was furnished with transportation out and back, paid three months wages, and will receive a bonus of $100 in case he lands his charge all right. Under these provisions Spofford and Governor Hill should safely reach Buenos Ayres.

—Hanover's name among the nominations for all the great stakes, which closed on the 1st, shows that the Dwyers have by no means given up the chestnut champion of '87. In July Hanover was "nerved" that is to say a portion of the nerve of his ailing leg was removed. The operation renders the limb insensible like a tooth the nerve of which has been destroyed. The operation was a success with Oriflamme and King Arthur, and appears to have been on Hanover.

—Charles T. Mitchell, lumber and coal merchant at Glenolden, Delaware county, Pa., died about 3 o'clock on the morning of January 13 from injuries received of the day before while showing his horse to his father. The horse was fractious when brought from the stable, and started to run. Mr. Mitchell let go of the halter and fell across the railroad track, striking the rail just below his heart. He walked home with assistance. Death was due to the clotting of blood at the heart.

—Daniel Monroe, an American horse-trainer who has spent the last three years training horses in Australia says: "The Australian race horse can beat the world. They run them in harder races in the colonies than they do in America, and notwithstanding the very much bigger fields and the heavier weights they carry, yet there is not very much difference between the records of the two countries. And, again, the Australian horses run on the turf without any plates whatever. You are, no doubt, aware that a turf track is not the fastest in the world. I am inclined to the belief that the Australian horses could not staud the hard tracks of this country, after the turf tracks of Australia. You can't imagine any nicer or better preserved feet than have the horses of that country, but they couldn't possibly run with bare feet in America, and would undoubtedly have to wear plates. The Australian horses are possessed of great stamina and are wonderful weight-carriers. To give you an idea, Maula won the Melbourne Cup from a large field of starters with the enormous weight of 135 pounds up, and the time for the two miles was 3.30½. Dunlop a so won the Melbourne Cup with 120 pounds up in the remarkably fast time of 3.28½ They have an entirely different method of training. They never warm a horse before the race. They work the horse every other morning before daybreak on the sand or tan. They never throw on a blanket to cool out after the race. I don't know whether it has any advantages over our own style, but the Australian horses all seem to do well under the treatment."

—Entries for the Futurity stakes of 1891, which closed on January 1, have not thus far come up to expectations, only 840 having been received. Milton Young, who entered 77 mares for the stakes of 1890, has not been heard from, nor have any of the California breeders like Messrs. Baldwin, Stanford, Ashe and Winters. The Suburban handicap of 1889 received 67 nominations and the Brooklyn handicap 54. The Acorn Stable has named Richmond and Bendigo for both entries, as has Mr. Belmont George Oyster, Raceland and Prince Royal, the Beaverick Stable Insolence and Clay Stockton, A. J. Cassatt The Bard, Eurus, Eole, Marauder and Now or Never, and Taragon for the Suburban only. The Chicago stable enters Egmont, Jacobin and Terra Cotta for both, and Wheeler T. for the Brooklyn alone. The Dwyers are represented in both by Hanover, Kingston, Bella B, Inspector B. and Sir Dixon. J. B. Haggin is in the Suburban only, with Firenzi, Aurelia, Fitz James Prose and Yum Yum. Captain Sam Brown has entered Torchlight and Defaulter in both, and the Don is in the Brooklyn. Walter Gratz's Elkwood and Pocatella are in the double event, as are Galafet Falcon, Quito, Barrister, Monmouth, Connemaro, Donnybrook, the Preakness Stable's Belvidere and Larchmont, Senator Hearst's Glen Echo. Gorgo and San Simon, Judge Murray, Tennyson, Niagara, Wary, Bonnie Kittie and Drumstick, Eleve, The Bourbon, Servia, Glen Crie, Swift, Exile, Peg Woffington, Specialty, Juggler and Longlake are in the Brooklyn event only, and Brian Boru, Carroll Erebus, Volunteer, Wynndon, Montrose, Eolian, Heyday, Wahsatch, Badge, Galore (recently purchased in England,) Montague, Charley Dreux, Darlington, Prodigal, White, Sobranje, Champagne Charley and Hypocrite in the Suburban, without being in the Brooklyn. Of these, nine are 3 year olds, four are aged, eight are 6 year olds, eighteen are 5 year olds, and the remainder, by far the larger class, 4 year olds.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The schooners F. L. Richardson, commanded by Capt. Belano, which sailed from Turk's Island on Nov. 11, and the Ella A. Warner, Capt. Holbrook, which cleared Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on Nov. 26, both for Delaware Breakwater, are long overdue and have been given up for lost.

The Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28.

The joint resolution to submit the prohibition amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people passed the house Tuesday by a vote of 132 to 55. Eight Republicans voted with the Democrats against the resolution and seven Democrats voted with the Republicans for it.

In the senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Hines regulating the liabilities of mine owners relative to their employes, giving the workmen the same right of compensation if the employers are directly or indirectly responsible as if the workmen had not been in their employ.

Mr. Brown's bill in the house Wednesday was passed to a third reading. It requires the American flag to be displayed from every public school building in the state. The bill called forth some spirited argument. Seven bills were introduced in the house, calling for an outlay of $819,500, of which $560,000 is wanted to continue in operation the institutions started as soldiers' orphans' schools. Several bills were introduced calling for the further protection of the game and fish in the state.

In the senate Wednesday a bill was introduced making legal holidays of Jan. 1, Feb. 22, and every Saturday after 1 p. m. The senate then proceeded to the calendar and passed finally the bill authorizing the election of assessors for three years, with amendments.

Mr. Stewart's soldiers' bill (an amendment to the act giving preference of appointment to veterans, and providing penalties of $500 and six months' imprisonment for violation of its provisions) stirred up a lively debate in the house Thursday. The bill passed second reading. Many bills were introduced and a number of reports made.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—The joint resolution to submit the prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people passed its second reading in the senate Thursday. It was made the special order of business for 12 o'clock on Wednesday for final passage. It is said that there is little doubt of its passage, and it is also alleged that Governor Beaver has signified his intention of signing it at once, in case it gets through the legislature successfully. The Philadelphia Press has been conducting a canvass of the western counties of the state. It predicts large majorities from those counties in favor of the amendment. Adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Dravo's bill for the display of the American flag over the school houses of the state was defeated in the house Thursday.

In the house Saturday a resolution was adopted providing that a joint committee from the legislature, consisting of twenty persons, and the governor and staff shall represent the state on the occasion of the celebration in New York of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States. Considerable other business of little importance was transacted, and the house adjourned until Monday.

Terrible Ravages of Diphtheria.

READING, Pa., Jan. 24.—Diphtheria is prevalent in the eastern part of Berks and western part of Lehigh counties. In some cases half a dozen children of a single family have died from the disease. Adults are also carried off with such remarkable suddenness that the doctors are astounded. The scourge extends for twenty miles and is worse along the low streams of water.

Death of Samuel Felton.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Samuel M. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel company and ex-president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad company, died at his residence in this city, aged 80 years.

High License Amendments.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Senator Cooper's proposed amendments to the high license law are now in shape to be presented to the house. They limit the number of licenses to one for every 500 of the population; that the surety or sureties of an applicant for license must be the bona fide owners of unencumbered real estate which would sell for $2,000 at public auction; that the fees shall be $500 for cities, $300 for boroughs, and $150 for townships; that the license may be transferred in case of death; that minors must not be allowed to engage in the sale of liquors.

A Sad Story.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Three weeks ago Lillie Belle Rebuck left her home in Clear Spring, Md., with William Trogler, a wealthy land owner of this vicinity, who is 50 years old and a widower. Miss Rebuck is a very handsome girl, and when Trogler asked her parents for her hand in marriage they consented at once, supposing that when she left home in his company the couple would be married at once. A week later the girl returned to her parents' home a raving lunatic, having walked in a terrible storm from Trogler's house, ten miles distant. The father says that in her lucid intervals she told an awful story of abuse at Trogler's hands; that instead of marrying her he had taken her to his home and kept her there all the week, so that she lost her mind over shame at her situation and disappointment at his failure to marry her. Her mother's mind also became unbalanced. Now Rebuck and his brother David are in jail here for having threatened Trogler with guns. They demanded reparation, or at least a promise from Trogler that he would support the girl in a private asylum. This promise they frightened him into making.

Rudy Sentenced to Death.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 26.—John W. Rudy, who killed his father, has been sentenced to be hanged.

Murder in the Second Degree.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—Joseph Demmy, (colored) was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the shooting of Policeman Miller, Sept. 3, 1888.

NEW YORK ROADS TIED UP

Nearly 10,000 Horse Car Men Quit Work.

RIOT AND MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

All but Two Surface Lines in New York Idle To-day—Police Prepared for Riotous Outbreaks—Some Lively Scenes in Brooklyn—Adams Was Murdered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Another general tie up of all the surface railroads in the city, except the Third avenue and Bleecker street lines, was ordered last night at a meeting of Division No. 1 of National District Assembly No. 226, which was held in their hall at West Forty-fourth street. As the night cars reached the barns on their final trips the men tied up their reins and joined the strike. This morning only the two surface lines mentioned are in operation, and between 9,000 and 10,000 men are idle.

General Assembly No. 226, which had the matter in hand, were in consultation for several hours last night. The order for the tie up was issued shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

It was generally expected that such action would be taken with reference to the lines of the Dry Dock system, and possibly on the Sixth and Fourth avenue lines, but the announcement of a general tie up was a surprise.

All the police reserves at the various precincts in the city are on hand, ready to go out on a moment's notice. For the past two days the police have been holding the reserves for an expected emergency.

The patrol wagons are all on hand in Mulberry street to-day and special officers are stationed along the principal thoroughfares. Superintendent Murray was on hand early this morning to assume charge of the work.

The movement is in sympathy with the strike on Deacon Richardson's lines in Brooklyn. The deacon is interested in the Dry Dock line in this city.

All the different local assemblies of District Assembly No. 226 held secret meetings under "red letter" call last night.

President White, of the Dry Dock road, formally notified the mayor yesterday that he would hold the city responsible for any damage done to the property in his charge by striking employes. The communication was forwarded to the police commissioners. In consequence of the communication Superintendent Murray had a conference with officers of the road in the afternoon.

Auditor E. T. Landon and Superintendent E. F. White, of the road, said yesterday that they believed a tie up would be ordered, but expected to runs cars anyhow. For this reason the company had asked for protection.

The following notice to the employes was posted last night at the different stables of the company:

"The papers state that our employes are about to engage in another strike. I wish you to act cautiously and upon your own sober judgment. I do not know why you should do at the bidding of any person whatever that which you condemn heartily and have said you have no desire to do. As you have informed me you are satisfied, do not do that which will sever your relations with us.

"WILLIAM WHITE, President."

THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

Lively Times All Day—Rioting and Bloodshed—A Deliberate Murder.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.—Yesterday, the fourth day of the street car tie up, was an eventful one. There were riots, clubbings by policemen, conferences of military authorities, meetings of the strikers, sessions of the state board of arbitration and legislation by the Brooklyn board of aldermen. But the strike continues.

Early in the day Deacon Richardson led off by issuing a long manifesto, addressed to "The public who use the cars of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company," and beginning thus:

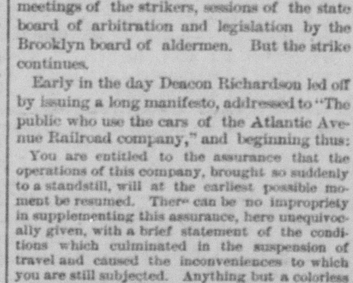
You are entitled to the assurance that the operations of this company, brought so suddenly to a standstill, will at the earliest possible moment be resumed. There can be no impropriety in supplementing this assurance, here unequivocally given, with a brief statement of the conditions which culminated in the suspension of travel and caused the inconveniences to which you are still subjected. Anything but a colorless and candid presentation of the facts would obstruct rather than subserve the purposes prompting this statement.

He continued by repeating his statement of last Saturday night that the executive board only held two conferences with him and that their demands were unreasonable. In simple arithmetic he computes the cost of yielding at $52,108.12 in excess of last year. As he can't afford this he refused to "stand and, deliver" at the demand of his employes, and so he asks the public to accept his assurance that he will operate his roads again at the earliest possible moment.

The executive board of No. 75 were in continuous session all day at their hall, 142 Flatbush avenue, and were busy all the time sending and receiving telegrams, hearing reports of pickets and perfecting plans to thwart any attempt of the deacon to outwit them in the present struggle.

They sent the deacon a letter, stating that they were ready to meet him or any other representative of his company with a view to bringing about a settlement of the trouble on his lines of railways.

The distance between the company's office at Third and Atlantic avenues and the head-



SCENE AT THIRD AND ATLANTIC AVENUES.

quarters of the men at 142 Flatbush avenue is about 200 yards, and that portion of the highway was thronged all day by people watching the excitement. Men and boys lined the sidewalks on both sides to the number of 1,000 or more, while hundreds of women leaned out of the windows and craned their necks to see the sights. Scores of policemen patroled up and down, and ordered everybody to "get a move on him," which command was usually obeyed with alacrity. Despite the vigilance of the police, there were many bloody heads and broken noses. Any suspicious looking stranger who directed his course toward the company's office was set upon and hustled about in a lively way.

At 4:30 ten of the scabs who had been hired to work as stablemen in the Ninth avenue stables were loaded into two wagons in the stable yard, guarded by twenty policemen with flat clubs, to keep off the missiles that might be thrown, while twenty-three mounted policemen, under Sergt. Johnson, drew up in line on the street. At a signal from Capt. Kenny the doors flew open, the two teams of horses galloped out, the scabs crouched down and the policemen batted right and left at the stones and bricks that were flying through the air. The mounted officers surrounded the wagons, and although the crowd howled and roared and ran after the vehicles, the ten "Americans" were driven safely to the Ninth avenue stables. At the Fifth avenue and Bergen street stables there were a number of riots, but very few arrests.

Mayor Chapin sent for Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Col. John N. Partridge, of the Twenty-third regiment, and Col. David E. Austen, of the Thirteenth regiment, during the afternoon, and held a private conference with them regarding the strike. The meeting lasted nearly an hour, and although nothing was given out for publication it is generally understood that precautionary measures were taken to prevent any general riot.

The Brooklyn board of aldermen yesterday adopted the following resolution bearing upon the strike:

Resolved, That the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company be and it is hereby notified that unless the cars on the lines of horse cars under the control of said Atlantic Avenue Railroad company be put in operation forthwith and run on schedule time steps will be taken by the common council to have the charter under which said car lines are operated declared forfeited and void.

Detective Powers, of the Eighth precinct, yesterday made an affidavit to the effect that John Collier, Morris Stenson and Herman Graham, who are under arrest charged with having caused the death of Henry W. Adams, who was found dead in front of the car stables on Nineteenth street, deliberately entered the stables and threw the deceased from a window to the sidewalk. Powers believes that John Schumacher, a watchman, is also involved in the matter. Upon reading the affidavit of Detective Powers Coroner Rooney refused to admit the prisoners to bail and they were remanded to jail to await the inquest. An autopsy showed that Adams' neck was broken.

A SOLID COMPANY.

It Stands a $400,000 Embezzlement Without a Whimper.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24.—Col. Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, of this city, has issued a circular informing the policy holders that Joseph A. Moore, for sixteen years financial correspondent of the company at Indianapolis, is a defaulter to the amount of about $500,000, but has restored property which may reduce the actual loss to $400,000, and that in any event the loss will not affect the solvency or impair the dividends of the company, which is very prosperous, and will pay a larger dividend this year than last, while probably increasing its already large surplus. The forthcoming annual report will show solid assets amounting to $57,000,000, with a surplus of about $5,250,000.

Mr. Moore has hitherto enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the company. During the past week an investigation of his accounts was made, revealing the defalcation. This is the only loss through a financial correspondent experienced by the company during its forty-three years' existence.

In an interview, Mr. Gresne said that Moore was a leading citizen of Indianapolis, about 45 years old. He had been speculating. The defalcation was of three kinds—principal of loans paid by borrowers to be remitted to the company; interest for the same purpose, and rents on real estate in his charge. He concealed the thefts of principal by advising and securing extensions of loans on account of alleged financial difficulties of the borrowers, who were represented as affected by the depression in real estate values dating from the panic of 1873. He remitted interest and small payments of principal from time to time, in accordance with his representations that the unfortunate borrowers were struggling to do all they could. These moneys came out of his own pockets, or rather out of his stealings. He devised harrowing tales, and kept the company minutely advised of the progress of individual alleged cases, and thus prevented foreclosure proceedings. Occasionally he would really settle up one of these cases, greatly to the satisfaction of the company, and to the apparent vindication of his judgment. Meanwhile he was constantly remitting large sums on genuine investments in a perfectly correct manner. The rents taken form but a small part of the defalcation, and these thefts were easily concealed by misrepresentations as to short time verbal leases.

MORE WHITE CAP NONSENSE.

The Mayor of New York Receives a Warning—Others Notified.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Mayor Grant received a letter at the city hall signed "White Caps, No. 60, City." It demanded that the houses of ill fame in the city be closed, the streets properly regulated, housekeepers be punished for throwing ashes into the streets, wagons and trucks be not permitted to occupy the sidewalks, and that householders be compelled to clear the snow and ice from the walks. The letter concludes, "Else we see you at residence."

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Secretary Freer, of the Law and Order league, received the following in red ink:

NEWARK, JAN. 26, 1889.

MR. FREER—Be warned in time. If you continue on your course as a spy and informer your just deserts will be measured out to you. The authorities of New Jersey are able to enforce the law without pragmatical scoundrels like you. If you continue on your low, mean, contemptible course your doom is sealed. I, for one, do swear that I will kill you on the spot. WHITE CAP.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Several persons in this city have received letters lately purporting to have been sent by White Cap bands. Most of the recipients have been colored people, but some papers with the skull and crossbones insignia have been sent to reputable white citizens. All of the communications have contained admonitions to the threatened parties to repent and mend their ways.

Moore is Still There.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Joseph A. Moore is still here, in spite of all stories to the contrary, and spends his time quietly between his city residence and his farm. It is said the Connecticut Mutual company's losses by his operations will aggregate $1,000,000. The idea of collusion strongly prevails in business circles, and Moore's escape from arrest thus far is accepted as one of the strongest indications to warrant that supposition.

Bunnie's High Priced Affections.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The general term of of the supreme court has handed down a decision affirming the verdict of the circuit court of $75,000 against Millionaire Coffee Merchant Charles Arbuckle in the breach of promise suit brought by Clara Campbell, of Ironton, O.

"Jack the Ripper" in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Police Capt. Ryan has received a notice, signed "Jack the Ripper," that the streets of his precinct will soon be filled with murdered women.

IT HAS ALL BEEN FIXED.

So They Say, But No One Knows How.

HARRISON AND ALLISON DID IT.

A Conference Which Lasted Twenty-four Hours, of Which No Man Save the Two Participants Has Any Inkling—Allison Knows How to Keep Silence, Too.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Senator Allison has gone back to Washington, after twenty-four hours spent in Gen. Harrison's house, from which he did not stir except to take a short walk around the block.

There is not a soul in Indianapolis who knows what has been the outcome of the long conclave. There is not a soul, either, who is not thoroughly at sea in speculation upon the subject. If Senator Allison has not consented to take up the reins of the treasury department it has not been for lack of urging.

Before his departure Gen. Harrison laid upon him a double injunction, to utter no word regarding the matter, one way or the other, and to be guarded against saying anything that could be construed in one way or another concerning it.

Senator Allison went to the depot only a few minutes previous to the departure of his train. He was panoplied in silence and to all efforts to extract information from him touching the outcome of his visit was mute. His journey here, he said, was at Gen. Harrison's request, and he did not feel at liberty to say anything about what had taken place during his stay.

The rumor was mentioned to him that he had, during his incarceration at the Harrison home, been slated in some quarters for secretary of state. He broke into a hearty laugh and said: "Well, that is good, very good."

When asked if it might be stated upon his authority that he was to be secretary of the treasury the senator answered quickly: "No, sir; all I have to say about my visit to Gen. Harrison is that it has been a very pleasant one."

When he had gone through the gate and boarded his car a gentleman followed him and secured, upon the strength of introductory recommendations, some more specific statements in relation to the cabinet matters. In answer to the question how soon the composition of the cabinet would be made known Senator Allison said he did not know, of course, but that, in his belief, some very momentous responses would come to Indianapolis within a week's time.

The very plain intimation that the cabinet proffers have been made tends to confirm all statements regarding the vast confidence Gen. Harrison puts in Senator Allison and the belief that the latter's long visit here was for the purpose of counsel, not merely to give him an opportunity to say yes or no to another offer of the treasury portfolio. Taken altogether, his speedy denial of the question regarding the treasury, his amusement at the suggestion that he was to be secretary of state, his admission that state questions like that of the Samoan trouble had been discussed, furnished material for the gossips out of which to frame a prophecy that Allison is to be secretary of state and not of the treasury.

Ex-Governor Albert G. Porter says that he has received information from a source in which he places implicit faith that Warner Miller is to be in the cabinet. He refuses to give his authority, but says that it is unimpeachable. He believes that Mr. Miller will be secretary of the treasury.

MIXED POLITICS IN JERSEY.

Complications Growing Out of the Repeal of the High License Law.

TRENTON, Jan. 29.—The complications that have arisen in connection with the repeal of the high license and local option law has given rise to considerable talk in reference to the coming gubernatorial contest.

Col. William Heppenheimer, of Jersey City, the leader on the floor of the house, and ex-Governor Abbett's first lieutenat, said in a conversation, that "Abbett was still the leading Democrat of the state, and would again go before the people as a candidate for governor. He must be a candidate, and he will show that he is the leader of the party, for he will be elected by an overwhelming majority." This information has caused any amount of political speculation about the state capitol.

The Democratic party is by no means a unit on the liquor question. Senators Pfeiffer, Edwards, Baker and United States Senator McPherson are, it is alleged, already counting on the effect that radical liquor legislation will have on the next contest.

The situation grows additionally complex, owing to the fact that the liquor men in the house threaten a strong move if they are outwitted in the contest to secure a complete repeal.

The conservative element is steadily growing, and it is thought there will be a lively time within the next fortnight on this question.

Senator Baker is said to be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. President Werts is also looking toward the executive chamber. Among others who, in the discussion of this point, are receiving some attention, are Prosecutor Winfield, of Hudson, and Mayor Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City, Charles Hendrickson, of Burlington, will, it is said, bob up for the complimentary vote, as will Judge Westcott, of Camden, and George G. Green, of Woodbury.

The repealing of the local option law seems to point toward Senator Nevins as the leader of the Republican force as a candidate for governor. The impression is abroad, however, that Gen. E. Burd Grubb is the leading candidate.

Boulanger's Triumph.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The questions which some of the Radical members proposed to ask the government in the chamber of deputies, regarding Sunday's election and its results, have been postponed until Thursday next. Gen. Boulanger did not appear in the chamber and thousands of his admirers were disappointed. Large and excited crowds gathered outside the chamber of deputies, and it was with difficulty that their enthusiasm could be restrained by the police, who were present in great force. When Premier Floquet appeared it was noticed that he looked careworn and anxious. The fact that 90,000 Conservatives and 150,000 Republicans voted for Boulanger is considered in government circles to menace the republic.

Boulanger Impersonates Order.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Telegraph's Paris correspondent informs his paper that in an interview Gen. Boulanger said: "Instead of the government's treating the election as an ordinary accident affecting the life of parliament, they have made out that the future of the republic depends upon it. If they do not now know what to do I will not help them. I do not wish to give color to their accusation that I am a disturber. I did not go to the chamber because I did not desire any demonstration. The government represents disorder. I impersonate order.

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is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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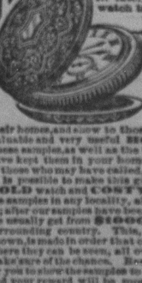

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FOR 1889

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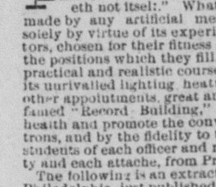

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State College, Centre Co., Pa.

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Highest cash prices paid for hides at
if SPANGLER & Cos.,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Suspected Counterfeiters Arrested.

READING, Pa., Jan. 28.—This vicinity has been flooded with counterfeit money recently. Officers arrested three men named Frank Allen, John Harrison and James Clark, on suspicion of being the persons who are shoving the queer. They were given a hearing and committed to jail for trial. They have also, it is said, operated in other places to the extent of $5,000.

Shot by Tramps.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 28.—Policeman E. J. Ellis was shot twice, and probably fatally wounded last night during a fight with four tramps, who escaped.

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre all roller mill. Best fuel for summere
4tf

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Senate Through with the Tariff Bill.

PASSED BY 32 YEAS TO 30 NAYS.

Doings of a Week in the Senate and House. The Vote on the Tariff Bill in the Senate—It Reaches the House—Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The senate debated for the last time the finance committee's substitute for the Mills tariff bill, and 8:05 last evening passed it.

At 11:30 the senate took up the tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Reagan to the wool section.

After remarks by Mr. Turpee against, and Mr. Harris for the amendment, a vote was taken and it was rejected. Yeas 22, nays, 31; Senators Brown and Payne voting in the negative. (The amendmnt proposed to change the duty on all grades and kinds of wool to 25 per cent. ad valorem.)

A proviso, offered by Mr. Vance, that no article on the wool and woolen schedule should pay a rate exceeding 75 per cent. ad valorem was rejected. Yeas 27, nays 33; Mr. Payne voting in the negative.

Numerous amendments of minor importance from the finance committee and by Republican members were adopted, and others by Democrats rejected. There were lively debates over some of them from both sources. The stocking and hose paragraph was considerably changed.

There being no further amendments offered the vote was taken first on agreeing to the substitute and then on the passage of the bill. Both votes were identical (yeas 32, nays 30), as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chace, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Manderson, Mitchell, Merrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson (Ia.) —32.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson (Md.)—30.

The house discussed the river and harbor bill without action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house discussed at length, but without action, the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The senate took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill after transacting considerable routine business of no particular public interest. The bill provides for the improvement of Washington streets and other improvements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The senate passed three appropriation bills, pensions, military academy and District of Columbia. It also has under consideration the Sherman trust bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The speaker laid before the house the senate substitute for the Mills tariff bill. Mr. Reed moved its immediate consideration. A lengthy debate ensued by the tariff leaders, each calling out approving applause from his party sympathizers, and finally, on motion of Mr. Mills, the bill was consigned to the usual course by being referred to the ways and means committee. The general impression is that nothing more will be seen or heard of it during this session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The senate discussed the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill without action.

The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied most of the time of the house. The senate bill was passed increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month. The senate concurrent resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday, Feb. 13, was agreed to.

Chairman Mills says he believes that the committee on ways and means will find it necessary to refer the senate amendments to the house tariff bill to the experts of the treasury department to secure computations on the probable effect of the changes proposed, and this proceeding, together with the necessary, deliberate consideration that must be given to these amendments, which make such radical changes as are proposed by the sections providing for a tariff commission and those relating to undervaluation, will take some time. Still he is positively of the opinion that the committee will be able to report the bill and amendments back to the house in season for its action this congress.

IMPECUNIOUS LITIGANTS.

A Brother-in-Law Seeks Revenge and Gets Himself in Jail with the Others.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—Richard Joralemon married Job Woodruff's daughter, but they did not live happily and were divorced. Joralemon was ordered to pay alimony. During the trial many personalities were used, and Mrs. Joralemon's two brothers, Charles and George Woodruff, threatened vengeance on Joralemon. Some time after they met him on a road outside the city and attacked him, but were put to flight by Job Woodruff, their father. Joralemon had the three Woodruffs arrested for assault and battery, and brought a suit for damages. Job Woodruff was exonerated, and Joralemon was ordered to pay costs. He got $2,000 damages in his suits against Woodruff's sons, but the boys were penniless and had to go to jail. Joralemon was also locked up because he could not pay costs in Job Woodruff's case.

Another complication has come upon Joralemon. It is said that he can not pay his alimony, and this will probably result in his taking another trip to the Union county jail.

The Grand Army Encampment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—The twenty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in this city the last week in August. The common council and citizens have already organized to receive and entertain in a manner equal, at least, to any other city in the past on a similar occasion. Heretofore some of the comrades who served heroically and effectually in the navy have had an impression that the "land forces" received undue attention, and carried off an unfair share of honors at the encampments. No such criticism will be made this year. The naval battle in the harbor and in full view from the surrounding bluffs will be made a special and most prominent additional feature, one that has not before been introduced. The committee in charge will spare neither effort nor expense to make it fully up to expectation.

Kenna's Chances.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 29.—In Democratic caucus last night Senator Kenna was nominated, all the Democrats being present. He received thirty-one votes, which is one more than required to nominate on the two-thirds rule, which was agreed to last week.

A Voyage Delayed at the Start.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The schooner yacht Gitana, while leaving Fiske's wharf for Gibraltar, was considerably damaged by fouling the steamer Italia, lying at the end of the pier. The Gitana will be docked for repairs.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Events of the Day Boiled Down for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

Palmer Wells, accused of sending obscene letters to Minna Irving, the Tarrytown, N. Y., writer, was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of George Washington Hensel to be collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania.

Bishop Whitehead, of Pennsylvania, assisted at the consecration of Rev. Boyd Vincent as assistant bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the southern diocese of Ohio at Cincinnati.

Jersey City detectives are following the suit of Philadelphia officers in looking out for crooks. They arrested two men on suspicion and discovered that they had two of the most expert all around crooks.

Samuel M. Felton, president of the Pennsylvania Steel company and the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, died at his residence, No. 1,026 Walnut street, Philadelphia, in his 80th year.

Twelve switchmen in the Nickel Plate yard in Buffalo struck because of the refusal of the company to discharge a switch engineer who was not a member of the union.

The long awaited Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad statement, though not complete, is out at last. It makes a bad showing, indicating about $4,500,000 deficit for the eleven months covered by the statement.

Senator-elect Higgins, of Delaware, will urge Gen. James H. Wilson, of that state, upon Gen. Harrison as a suitable candidate for secretary of war.

There appears to be a strong sentiment in the New York legislature in favor of revising the laws concerning newspaper libel.

The funeral of the late Congressman Burnes took place at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday.

Frank Allen, John Harrison and James Clark, alleged counterfeiters, are in jail at Reading, Pa.

Nearly 4,000 hogs were burned to death in an abbatoir fire at Hoboken, N. J.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, thinks that the senate tariff bill is practically killed in the house.

Mrs. Blaine inspected the Corcoran mansion in Washington with a view to renting it.

Many names are urged on the president for the staff appointments caused by the death of Brig. Gen. Roger Jones.

The report that the czarina is ill is untrue. She does not intend to go abroad.

Emperor William has appointed his brother, Prince Henry, to a captaincy in the navy and colonelcy in the army.

King Humbert has appointed fifty new senators, among whom are Admiral St. Bon and Gens. Dezza and Vogadro.

A. H. Emery was arrested charged with defalcation amounting to $2,000 as secretary of an Odd Fellows' lodge of Lewiston, Me.

The Maine legislature in joint convention elected George L. Beal, of Norway, state treasurer by a vote of 112 to 3.

C. B. Hutchings & Sons' car roofing establishment in West Detroit, Mich., covering three acres of ground, was burned completely. Loss, $30,000. The firm furnished goods to nearly all the car builders in the country.

In the Ross-Dufur wrestling match at Worcester, Mass., Ross won—four to three. The conditions were one hour collar and elbow and one hour catch as catch can. In the collar and elbow Ross was thrown three times, while in the catch as catch can bout Dufur went down four.

There was a light fall of snow at Biloxi, Miss., Monday.

At a largely attended public meeting in the Jacksonville, Fla., board of trade rooms it was announced that the small outstanding debt of the Sub-Tropical exposition had been funded, and that the exposition would be opened as announced on Feb. 20. About $10,000 was needed to do this, and in less than half an hour $5,000 was raised.

A London physician eloped from Nice, France, with the 17-year-old daughter of a New York state official, who was traveling with her mother. The couple was arrested in Paris.

The flood in Red river has washed away several levees and submerged large sections of land.

Snow fell at Pensacola, Fla., Monday, for the first time in twenty-five years.

Delegate Shelton, of Lincoln county, W. Va., presented a sworn statement to the house that he had been offered money to vote for a Republican United States senator. An investigating committee was appointed.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money 1¼@2 per cent. Exchange steady. Posted rates, $4.87@4.89½; actual rates, $4.86½@4.86¾ for 60 days, and $4.89@4.89½ for demand. Governments firm; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 128 bid; 4½s do., 109 bid.

The stock market opened firm and ⅛ to 1¾ per cent. higher, the latter in Pullman Palace Car, but after the first few dealings a raid on Atchison and Missouri Pacific was commenced and those two stocks were quite freely sold throughout the morning. At this writing Atchison is 1¾ and Missouri Pacific 1¼ per cent. lower. The remainder of the list was down ⅛ to ¾ per cent., except in the case of Pullman, which continued firm at the close.

Closing bids:

West. Union Tel...	84½	Chicago & Alton..	137
Adams Express....	144	Del. & Hudson....	136¾
U. S. Express.....	74	Del., L. & West...	140½
C., C., C. & I.....	57½	Erie.....	28¾
N. Y. Central.....	108½	Kansas & Texas...	13¾
N. J. Central.....	97½	Lake Shore.....	102¾
Illinois Central....	115	Northwest.....	107⅛
Northern Pacific...	25¼	Do. pref.....	141
Do. pref.....	59¾	Pacific Mail.....	35½
Central Pacific.....	36¾	Reading.....	48¼
Missouri Pacific...	75¼	St. Paul.....	65¼
Texas Pacific.....	20	Wabash.....	12¼
Alton & T. H.....	43	Bur. & Quincy.....	109¼
Canada Southern..	51¼	Ore. R'y & Nav...	91¾
Canada Pacific....	50⅞	Ore. Trans.....	30¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; city mill extras, $5@5.20 for West Indies; superfine, $2.55@3.35; fine, $2@2.55.

WHEAT—Quiet; receipts, 1,100 bushels; shipments, none; No. 1 red state, $1.08; No. 2 do., 99c.; No. 2 red winter, January, 97¼c.; do., February, 96¾c.; do., March, 97¾c.; do., May, $1.00¼.

CORN—Dull; receipts, 76,200 bushels; shipments, 183,507 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 44¼c. cash; do., January, 43¼c.; do., February, 43¾c.; do., March, 44⅝c.; do., April, 45¼c.

OATS—Steady; receipts, 57,000 bushels; shipments, 1,355 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 44¼c. cash; do., January, 43¼c.; do., February, 43¾c.; do., March, 44⅝c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $13.25@13.35 for new.

LARD—Quiet; $7.27, January; $7.30, February and March.

MOLASSES—Quiet; new crop New Orleans, 24@26c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 45¼@45¾c.

ROSIN—Dull but steady; strained to good, $1.02½@1.07½.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined in barrels, $7.10.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull but steady; western fancy creamery, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Steady; Ohio flat, 10@11½c.

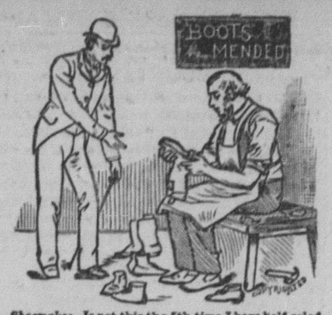
EGGS—Easier; state, 15½@16c.; western, 15@15¼c.

RICE—Nominal.

SUGAR—Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 6c.; granulated, 7c.; mold A, 7¼c.

TALLOW—Dull; prime city, 5½c.

COFFEE—Steady; fair cargoes of Rio, 17½c.



Shoemaker—Is not this the 5th time I have half-soled these boots?

Customer—Yes! Since I have used WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING my boots wear longer than before and are always bright and clean.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children.
The RICHEST BLACK POLISH.
Making Leather Waterproof and Durable.
No Brush. A Shine Lasts a Week.
Can be washed with water, same as Oil cloth.
The Finest Dressing for Harness.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, and retailers generally.

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BRET HARTE,	GASTON JOLLIVET,
MARION HARLAND,	CLARA LANZA,
BLAKELY HALL,	PERE HYACINTHE LOYSON.
GRACE GREENWOOD,	FLORENCE MARRYATT,
ANNA KATHERINE GREENE,	LOUIS N. MEGARGEE,
OLIVE LOGAN,	ANNIE JENNESS MILLER,
FREDERICK SCHWATKA,	ALFRED NAQUET,
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DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOMD,	HOWARD PAUL,
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ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND,	THOMAS WHARTON,
"THE DUCHESS,"	BAB,
EM'LY,	FRANKLIN FILE,
ETELKA,	EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

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THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelp and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	Renovo	8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	Montandon	1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	Kane	8 35 p m
EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
" arrives at	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	Montandon	9 17 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	Montandon	1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACM leaves	Renovo	4 15 p m
"	Lock Haven	5 15 p m
"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	Montandon	7 28 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	Montandon	2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.			A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56		Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05		Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52		Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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SAMUEL J. HERRING,
Executor,
3jan6t Penn Hall, Pa.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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28june tf

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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞ Free Buss to and from all trains. ☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Sundays, Bright or Doleful.

"And call the Sabbath a delight."—Isa. 58:13.

THERE is an element of gloom striking through all false religions. Paganism is a brood of horrors with blind fate. Mohammedanism promises nothing to those exhausted with sin in this world but an eternity of the same passional indulgences. But God intended that our religion should have the grand characteristic of cheerfulness. St. Paul struck the key-note when he said; "Rejoice evermore, and again I say, rejoice." This religion has no spikes for the feet; it has no hooks for the shoulder; it has no long pilgrimages to take; it has no funeral-pyres upon which to leap; it has no Juggernauts before which to fall

ITS GOOD CHEER

is symbolized in the Bible by the brightness of waters, and the redolence of lilies, and the sweetness of music, and the hilarities of a banquet. A choir of seraphim chanted at its induction, and pealing trumpet, and waving palm, and flapping wing of archangel are to celebrate its triumphs. It began its chief mission with the shout: "Glory to God in the highest!" and it will close its earthly mission with the ascription: "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

But men have said that our religion is not cheerful, because we have such a doleful Sabbath. They say: "You can have your religious assemblages, and your long faces, and your sniffling cant, and your psalm-books, and your Bibles: give us the Sunday excursion, and the horse-race, and the convivial laughter. We have so much joy that we want to spread it all over the seven days of the week, and you shall not have one of our days of worldly satisfaction for religious dolefulness." I want to show these men—if there are any such in the house this morning—that they are under a great delusion, and that God intended the fifty-two Sundays of the year to be hung up like bells in a tower beating a perpetual chime of joy and glory and salvation and heaven; for I want you to carry out the idea of the text, "and call the Sabbath a delight."

I remark, in the first place, we are to find in this day the joy of

HEALTHY REPOSE.

In this democratic country we all have to work—some with hand, some with brain, some with foot. If there is in all this house a hand that has not, during the past year, been stretched forth to some kind of toil, let it be lifted. Not one, not one. You sell the goods. You teach the school. You doctor in the sick-room. You practice at the bar. You edit a newspaper. You tan the hides. You preach the gospel. You mend the shoes. You sit at the shuttle. You carry the hod of bricks up the ladder on the wall. And the one occupation is as honorable as the other, provided God calls you to it. I care not what you do, if you only do it well. But when Saturday night comes, you are jaded and worn. The hand cannot so skillfully manufacture; the eye cannot see as well; the brain is not so clear; the judgment is not so well balanced.

A prominent manufacturer told me that he could see a difference between the goods which went out of his establishment on Saturday from the goods that went out on Monday. He said: "They were very different indeed. Those that were made in the former part of the week, because of the rest that had been previously given, were better than those that were made in the latter part of the week, when the men were tired out." The Sabbath comes, and it bathes the soreness from the limbs, quiets the agitated brain, and puts out the fires of anxiety that have been burning all the week. Our bodies are seven-day clocks, and unless on the seventh day they are wound up, they run down into the grave. The Sabbath was

INTENDED AS A SAVINGS-BANK:

into it we are to gather the resources upon which we are to draw all the week. That man who breaks the Sabbath robes his own nerve, his own muscle, his own brain, his own bones. He dips up the wine of his own life, and throws it away. He who breaks the Lord's day gives *a mortgage to disease and death* upon his entire physical estate, and at the most unexpected moment that mortgage will be foreclosed, and the soul ejected from the premises. Every gland and pore and cell and finger-nail demands the seventh day for repose. The respiration of the lungs, the throb of the pulse in the wrist, the motion, of the bone in its socket declare: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

There are thousands of men who have had their lives dashed out against the golden gate of the Sabbath. A prominent London merchant testifies that thirty years ago he went to London. He says: "I have during that time watched minutely, and I have noticed that the men who went to business on the Lord's day, or opened their counting-houses, have, without a single exception, come to failure." A prominent Christian merchant in Boston says: "I find it doesn't pay to work on Sunday. When I was a boy I noticed, out on Long Wharf, there were merchants who loaded their vessels on the Sabbath day, keeping their men busy from morning till night; and it is my observation that they themselves came to nothing—these merchants—and their children came to nothing. It doesn't pay," he says, "to work on the Sabbath."

I appeal to your observation. Where are the men who twenty years ago were Sabbath-breakers, and who have been Sabbath-breakers ever since? Without a single exception, you tell me, they have come either to financial or to moral beggary. I defy you to point out a single exception, and you can take the whole world for your field. It has either been a financial or

MORAL DEFALCATION

in every instance. Six hundred and forty physicains in London petition Parliament, saying: "We must have the Sabbath obeyed. We cannot have health in this city and in this nation unless the Sabbath is observed." Those in our own country have given evidence on the same side. The man who takes down the shutters of his store on the Sabbath takes down the curse of Almighty God. That farmer who cultures his ground on the Sabbath day raises a crop of neuralgia, and of consumption, and of death.

A farmer said: "I defy your Christian Sabbath. I will raise a Sunday crop." So he went to work and plowed the ground on Sunday, and harrowed it on Sunday, and he planted corn on Sunday and he reaped the corn on Sunday, and he gathered it into the barn on Sunday. "There," he says, "I have proved to you that all this idea about a fatality accompanying Sabbath work is a perfect sham. My corn is garnered, and all is well." But before many weeks passed the Lord God struck that barn with His lightnings, and away went the Sunday crop.

SABBATH-KEEPING PAYS.

During the last war, it was found out that those public works which paused on the seventh day turned out more war material than those which worked all the seven days. Mr. Bagnall, a prominent iron merchant, gives this testimony: "I find we have fewer accidents in our establishment and fewer interruptions, now we observe the Lord's day; and at the close of the year, now that we keep the Sabbath, I find we turn out more iron and have larger profits than any year when we worked all the seven days." The fact is, Sabbath-made ropes will break, and Sabbath-made shoes will leak, and Sabbath-made coats will rip, and Sabbath-made muskets will miss fire, and Sabbath occupations will be blasted. A gentleman said: "I invented a shuttle on the Lord's day. I was very busy, so I made the model of that new shuttle on the Lord's day. So very busy was I during the week that I had to occupy many Sabbaths. It was a great success. I enlarged my buildings: I built new factories, and made hundreds of thousands of dollars; but I have to tell you that all the result of that work on the Sabbath has been, to me, ruin. I enlarged my buildings, I made a great many thousands of dollars, but I have lost all, and I charge it to the fact of that Sunday shuttle." I will place in two companies the men in this community who break the Sabbath and the men who keep it, and then I ask you who are the best friends of society?

SABBATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

I suppose that the mere philosopher would say that the Sabbath light comes in a wave current, just like any other light; but it does not seem so to me. It seems as if it touched the eyelids more gently, and threw a brighter glow on the mantel ornaments, and cast a better cheerfulness on the faces of the children, and threw a supernatural glory over the old family Bible. Hail! Sabbath light! We rejoice in it. Rest comes in through the window, or it leaps up from the fire, or it rolls out in the old arm-chair, or it catches up the body into ecstacy, and swings open before the soul the twelve gates which are twelve pearls. The bar of the unopened warehouse, the hinges of the unfastened store window, the quiet of the commercial warehouse seem to say: "This is the day the Lord hath made." Rest for the sewing-woman, with weary hands, and aching side, and sick heart. Rest for the overtasked workman in the mine, or out on the wall, or in the sweltering factory. Hang up the plane, drop the adze, slip the band from the wheel, put out the fire. Rest for the body, for the mind, and for the soul.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes."

Again I remark, we ought to have in the Sabbath the joy of

DOMESTIC REUNION

and consecration. There are some very good parents who have the faculty of making the Sabbath a great gloom. Their children run up against the wall of parental lugubriousness on that day. They are sorry when Sunday comes, and glad when it goes away. They think of everything bad on that day. It is the worst day to them, really, in all the week. There are persons who, because they were brought up in Christian families where there were wrong notions about the Sabbath, have gone out into dissipation and will be lost. A man said to me: "I have a perfect disgust for the Sabbath-day. I never saw my father smile on Sunday. It was such a dreadful day to me when I was a boy, I never got over it, and never will." Those parents did not "call the Sabbath delight," they made it a gloom. But there are houses represented here this morning where the children say through the week: "I wonder when Sunday will come!" They are anxious to have it come. I hear their hosanna in the house; I hear their hosanna in the school. God intended the Sabbath to be especially

A DAY FOR THE FATHER.

The mother is home all the week. Sabbath day comes, and God says to the father, who has been busy from Monday morning to Saturday night at the store, or away from home: "This is your day. See what you can do in this little flock in preparing them for heaven. This day I set apart for you." You know very well that there are many parents who are mere sutlers of the household; they provide the food and raiment; once in a while, perhaps, they hear the child read a line or two in the new primer; or if there be a case of especial discipline, and the mother cannot manage it, the child is brought up in the court-martial of the father's discipline and punished. That is all there is of it. No scrutiny of that child's immortal interests, no realization of the fact that the child will soon go out in a world where there are gigantic and overwhelming temptations that have swamped millions.

But in some household it is not that way; the home, beautiful on ordinary days, is more beautiful now that the Sabbath has dawned. There is more joy in the "good-morning," there is more tenderness in the morning prayer. The father looks at the child, and the child looks at the father. The little one dares now to ask questions without any fear of being answered: "Don't bother me—I must be off to the store." Now the father looks at the child, and he sees not merely the blue eyes, the arched brow, the long lashes, the sweet lip. He sees in that child a long line of earthly destinies; he sees that child an immeasurable eternity. As he touches that child, he says: "I wonder what will be the destiny of this little one?" And while this Christian father is thinking and praying, the sweet promise flows through his soul: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." And he feels a joy, not like that which sounds in the dance, or is wafted from the froth of the winecup, or that which is like the "crackling of thorns under a pot," but the joy of domestic reunion and consecration.

ELEVEN FAMILIES.

I have some statistics that I would like to give you. A great many people, you know, say there is nothing in the Christian discipline of a household. In New Hampshire there were two neighborhoods—the one of six families, the other of five families. The six families disregarded the Sabbath. In time, five of these families were broken up by the separation of husbands and wives; the other by the father becoming a thief. Eight or nine of the parents became drunkards, one committed suicide, and all came to penury. Of some forty or fifty descendants, about twenty are known to be drunkards and gamblers and dissolute. Four or five have been in State-prison. One fell in a duel. Some are in the almshouse. Only one became a Christian, and he, after first having been outrageously dissipated. The other five families that regarded the Sabbath were all prospered. Eight or ten of the children are consistent members of the Church. Some of them became officers in the Church; one is a minister of the gospel; one is a missionary to China. No poverty among any of them. The homestead is now in the hands of the third generation. Those who have died have died in the peace of the gospel. Oh, is there nothing in a household that remembers God's holy day? Can it be possible that those who disregard this holy commandment can be prospered for this life, or have any good hope of the life that is to come?

Again, we ought to have in the Sabbath the

CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLAGE.

Where are all those people going on the Sabbath? You see them moving up and down the street. Is it a festal day? people might ask. Has there been some public edict commanding the people to come forth? No, they are only worshippers of God, who are going to their places of religious service. In what delicate scale shall I weigh the joy of Christian convocation? It gives brightness to the eye, and a flush to the cheek, and a pressure to the hand, and a thrill to the heart. You see the aged man tottering along on his staff through the aisle. You see the little child led by the hand of its mother. You look around and rejoice that this is God's day, and this the communion of saints.

I look upon the Church of God as one vast hosanna. Joy dripping from the baptismal font, joy glowing in the sacramental cup, joy warbling in the anthem, joy beating against the gate of Heaven with a hallelujah like the voice of mighty thunderings. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion." It is the day and place where Christ reviews His troops, bringing them out in companies and regiments and battalions, riding along the line, examining the battle-torn flags of past combat, and cheering them on to future victories. Oh, the joy of Christian assemblage!

I remark also, we have in this day the joy of

ETERNAL SABBATISM.

I do not believe it possible for any Christian to spend the Lord's day here without thinking of Heaven. There is something in the gathering of people in church on earth to make one think of the rapt assemblage of the skies. There is something in the song of the Christian Church to make one think of the song of the elders before the throne, the harpists and the trumpeters of God accompanying the harmony. The light of a better Sabbath gilds the top of this, and earth and heaven come within speaking-distance of each other, the song of triumph waving backward and forward, now tossed up by the Church of earth, now sent back by the Church of heaven.

"Day of all the week the best,
Emblem of eternal rest."

The Christian man stands radiant in its light. His bereft heart rejoices at the thought of a country where there is neither a coffin nor grave; his weary body glows at the idea of a land where there are no burdens to carry, and no exhaustive journeys to take. He eats the grapes of Eshcol. He stands upon the mountain-top, and looks off upon the promised land.

TWO TREASURES TO PROTECT.

With what revulsion, and with what pity we must look out on that large class of persons in our day who would throw discredit upon the Lord's day. There are two things which Christian people ought never to give up; the one is the Bible, the other is the Sabbath. Take away one, and you take both. Take either, and farewell to Christianity in this country, farewell to our civil and religious liberties. When they go, all go. He who has ever spent Sunday in Paris, or Antwerp, or Rome, if he be an intelligent Christian, will pray God that the day will never come when the Sabbath of continental Europe shall put its foot upon our shores. I had a friend in Syracuse who lived to be one hundred years of age. He said to me in his ninety-ninth year: "I went across the mountains in the early history of this country. Sabbath morning came. We were beyond the reach of civilization. My comrades were all going out for an excursion. I said: 'No, I won't go; it is Sunday.' Why, they laughed. They said: 'We haven't any Sunday here.' 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'you have. I brought it with me over the mountains.'"

There are two or three ways in which we can war against Sabbath-breaking usages in this day; and the first thing is to get our children right upon this subject, and teach them that the Sabbath day is the holiest of all the days, and the best and the gladdest. Unless you teach your children under the paternal roof to keep the Lord's day, there are nine hundred and ninety chances out of a thousand it will never learn to keep the Sabbath. You may think to shirk responsibility in the matter, and send your child to the Sabbath-school and the house of God: that will not relieve the matter. I want to tell you, in the name of Christ, that

YOUR EXAMPLE

will be more potential than any instruction they get elsewhere; and if you disregard the Lord's day yourself, or in any wise throw contempt upon it, you are blasting your children with an infinite curse. It is a rough truth, I know, told in a rough way; but it is God's truth, nevertheless. Your child may go on to seventy or eighty years of age, but that child will never get over the awful disadvantage of having had a Sabbath-breaking father or a Sabbath-breaking mother. It is the joy of many of us that we can look back to an early home where God was honored, and when the Sabbath came it was a day of great consecration and joy. We remember the old faces around the table that Sabbath morning. Our hearts melt when we think of those blessed associations, and we may have been off, and committed many indiscretions, and done many wrong things; but the day will never come when we forget the early home in which God's day was regarded, and father and mother told us to keep holy the Sabbath.

There is another way in which we can war against the Sabbath-breaking usages of the country at this time, and that is by making our houses of worship attractive, and the religious services inspiriting. I plead not for a gorgeous audience-chamber; I plead not for groined rafters or magnificent fresco; but I do plead for comfortable churches, home-like churches.

MAKE THE CHURCH WELCOME

to all, however poorly clad they may be, or whatever may have been their past history; for I think the Church of God is not so much made for you who could have churches in your own house, but for the vast population of our great cities, who are treading on toward death, with no voice of mercy to arrest them. Ah, when the prodigal comes into the church, do not stare at him as though he had no right to come. Sometimes a man wakes up from his sin, and he says: "I'll go to the house of God." Perhaps he comes from one motive, perhaps from another. He finds the church dark and the Christian people frigid (and there are no people on earth who can be more frigid than Christian people when they try), and the music is dull, and he never comes again. Suppose one of these men enters the church. As he comes in he hears a song which his mother sang when he was a boy; he remembers it. He sits down, and some one hands him a book, open at

"Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me."

"Yes," he says, "I have heard that many times." He sees cheerful Christian people there, every man's face a psalm of thanksgiving to God. He says: "Do you have this so every Sunday?, I have heard that the house of God was a doleful place. I have really enjoyed myself!" The next Sabbath the man is again in the same place. Tears of repentance start down his cheek; he begins to pray; and when the communion-table is spread, he sits at it, and someone reaches over and says: "I am surprised to find you here! I thought you didn't believe in such things." "Ah!" he says, "I have been captured. I came in one day, and I found you were all so loving and cheerful here that I concluded I would come among you. Ah! you can't drive men out of their sins, but you can coax them—you can charm them out.

I would to God that we could all come to a higher appreciation of this Sabbath heritage! We cannot count the treasures of one Christian Sabbath. It spreads out over us the two wings of the archangel of mercy. Oh, blessed Sabbath! They scoff a great deal about

THE OLD PURITANIC SABBATHS,

and there is a wonderful amount of wit expended upon that subject now—the Sabbaths they used to have in New England. I never lived in New England, but I would rather trust the old Puritanic Sabbath, with all its faults, than this modern Sabbath, which is fast becoming no Sabbath at all. If our modern Sabbatism shall produce as stalwart Christian character as the old New England Puritanic Sabbatism, I shall be satisfied, and I shall be surprised.

Oh, blessed day! blessed day! I should like to die some Sabbath morning when the air is full of church music and the bells are ringing. Leaving my home grouped with a dying blessing, I should like to look off upon some Christian assemblage chanting the praises of God as I went up to join the thousands of thousands standing around the throne of Jesus. Hark! I hear the bell of the old kirk on the hill-side of heaven. It is a wedding-bell, for behold, the Bridegroom cometh! It is a victor's bell, for we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.

"Oh when, thou city of my God,
Shall I thy courts ascend?
Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end."

Boys and Girls in Holland.

A letter from a lady in Holland tells how they distinguish the boys from the girls in that country. They are all dressed alike in dark, full skirts and gay bodices. All had long hair and long thick bangs trained to stand out under their tight caps like little visors to shade their eyes. We began to wonder why they were all girls, when suddenly the guide seized one, crying: "Do you think this is a boy or girl?" When we said "girl" he whisked the child around and pointed to a little red and white crown piece in the back of its cap. "No," he said, "girl's caps are plain. Until the children are 8 years old you can't tell a boy from a girl, except from the backs of their heads." By asking the children their names we found the guide was right, and we all wondered what Young America would say if he were obliged to dress like his sister till he was 8 years old.

It has been demonstrated that in piping natural gas in pipes of one size about eight pounds per mile of the pressure is lost, but by using the telescope system, smaller pipes at the well, and gradually increasing the size toward the point of consumption, the lost of pressure is reduced to three pounds per mile.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1889.

The Parable of the Sower.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 4: 10-20. Memory verses, 20.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Mighty Worker.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14: 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *Supplying the Receptive.*

Lesson Outline:
1. The Law of Supply, vs. 10-14.
2. The Non-receptive, vs. 15-19.
3. The Truly Receptive, vs. 20.

GOLDEN TEXT: *If any man have ears to hear, let him hear.*—Mark 4: 23.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 4: 10-20. Supplying the receptive.
T.—Mark 4: 1-9. Parable of the sower.
W.—Matt. 13: 1-23. Matthew's parallel narrative.
T.—Luke 8: 4-15. Luke's parallel narative.
F.—Matt. 25: 14-30. The law of increase.
S.—Job. 42: 1-17. Job's abundant supply.
S.—Eph. 3: 1-21. Supplied through Christ.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE LAW OF SUPPLY.

I. The Opportunity Afforded:

The sower soweth the word (14).
Behold the sower went forth to sow (Matt. 13: 3).
To each according to his several ability (Matt. 25: 15).
The seed is the word of God (Luke 8: 11).
Who giveth us richly all things to enjoy (1 Tim. 6: 17).

II. The Receptive Supplied:

Unto you is given the mystery of the kingdom of God (11).
Whosoever hath, to him shall be given (Matt. 13: 12).
Give it unto him that hath the ten talents (Matt. 25: 28).
If any man willeth to do his will, he shall know (John 7: 17).
He cleanseth it, that it may bear more fruit (John 15: 2).

III. The Non-Receptive Denied:

Unto them that are without, all things are done in parables (11).
To them it was given (Matt. 13: 11).
Take ye away therefore the talent from him (Matt. 25: 28).
God gave them up unto a reprobate mind (Rom. 1: 28).
Evil men and impostors shall wax worse and worse (2 Tim. 2: 13).

1. "When he was alone, they.... asked him." (1) The closer fellowship with Jesus; (2) The larger freedom with Jesus; (3) The fuller instruction from Jesus.
2. "Unto you is given the mystery of the kingdom of god." (1) An unspeakable gift; (2) A divine Donor; (3) An honored clientage.
3. "The sower soweth the word." (1) The sower; (2) The seed; (3) The field; (4) The sowing; (5) The harvest.

II. THE NON-RECEPTIVE.

I. Ravaged by Satan:

Straightway cometh Satan and taketh away the word (15).
The evil one,....snatcheth away that which hath been sown (Matt. 13: 19).
The devil....taketh away the word from their heart (Luke 8: 12).
Satan entered into Judas (Luke 22: 3).
Lest he fall into....the snare of the devil (1 Tim. 3: 7).

II. Crushed by Opposition:

When....persecution ariseth, ... straightway they stumble (17).
Yet hath he not root,....but endureth for a while (Matt. 13: 21).
Because iniquity shall be multiplied, the love....shall wax cold (Matt. 24: 12).
In time of temptation fall away (Luke 8: 13).
They went out from us, but they were not of us (1 John 2: 19).

III. Choked by Care:

The cares of the world....choked the word (19).
He becometh unfruitful (Matt. 13: 22).
They are choked with cares and riches and pleasures (Luke 8: 14).
They that desire to be rich fall into a temptation (1 Tim. 6: 9).
Demas forsook me, having loved this present world (2 Tim. 4: 10).

1. "Straightway cometh Satan." (1) Satan's malignity; (2) Satan's alertness; (3) Satin's success.
2. "Straightway they stumble." (1) The stumbler's character; (2) The stumbler's obstacles; (3) The stumbler's doom.
3. "Choke the word." The choked word: (1) Its causes; (2) Its evidences: (3) consequences.

III. THE TRULY RECEPTIVE.

I. Their Character:

The good ground (20).
By their fruits ye shall know them (Matt. 7: 16).
In an honest and good heart (Luke 8: 15).
The branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except....in the vine (John 15: 4).
Being filled with the fruits of righteousness (Phil. 1: 11).

II. Their Conduct:

Such as hear the word, and accept it (20).
He that heareth the word, and understandeth it (Matt. 13: 23).
Having heard the word, hold it fast (Luke 8: 15).
Abide in me, and I in you (John 15: 4).
Bearing fruit in every good work (Col. 1: 10).

III. Their Fruitfulness:

Bear fruit, thirtyfold, and sixtyfold, and a hundredfold (20).
Some a hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty (Matt. 13: 23).
Bring forth fruit with patience (Luke 8: 15).
Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit (John 15: 8).
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace (Gal. 5: 22).

1. "Upon the good ground." (1) Elements of fertility; (2) Sources of fertility; (3) Results of fertility.
2. "Such as hear the word, and accept it." (1) The hearing ear; (2) The receptive heart; (3) The decisive will; (4) The devoted life.
3. "And bear fruit." Spiritual fruits: (1) Their characteristics: (2) Their varieties; (3) Their values.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SEED AND SOWING.

1. In Nature:

Seed perpetuates vegetable life (Gen. 1: 11, 12, 29).
Each seed is distinctive (1 Cor. 15: 38).
Sowing a perpetual ordination (Gen. 8: 22).
Demands constant effort (Eccl. 11: 6; Isa. 28: 24, 25).
Often pursued with difficulty (Psa. 126: 5, 6).
Constant effort succeeds (Isa 32:20)
Requires heaven's blessing (Isa. 55: 10; 1 Cor. 3: 6).

2. In Grace:

The word of God is seed (Luke 8: 11; 1 Pet. 1: 23).
Seed illustrative of Christ's kingdom (Matt. 13: 31, 32).
Sowing illustrative of preaching (Matt 13: 3, 19; Mark 4: 14).
Sowing illustrative of spiritual life (1 John 3: 9).
Sowing illustrative of liberality (2 Cor. 9: 6).
Sowing illustrative of religious recompense (Job 4: 8; Gal. 6: 7, 8).
Sowing illustrative of the resurrection (John 12: 24; 1 Cor. 15:35 38).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Quite a number of events occurred between the healing of the paralytic and the discourse in parables, which begins with the parable of the sower. Some of these parables are narrated by all three evangelists; the account of Mark being the briefest, and that of Matthew deviating greatly from the chronological order. It will be possible here only to name the events, with a reference to the points in dispute.

The call of Matthew (Levi) immediately followed the healing of the paralytic (Mark 2: 13, 14). The feast and discourse which are joined with the call in all three narratives seem to belong to a later period in the history. So far as Mark's Gospel is concerned, we may say that chapter 2: 15-22 should be placed after 5: 21, this being the only variation from the chronological order in the account of the Galilean ministry. Robinson places the second Passover (John 5) immediately after the call of Matthew. Andrews, as already intimated, places it earlier.

The sabbath controversies came next (Mark 2: 23 to 3: 6); then a withdrawal, during which the twelve are chosen and the Sermon on the Mount is delivered. Mark gives no report of this discourse; but in Mark 3: 7-19 we find a description of the multitude and a list of the twelve. The healing of the centurion's servant comes next in order (Matt. Luke), and, shortly after, the widow's son was raised at Nain (Luke 7; 11, see R. V., text and margin). The account of Luke places next the message from John the Baptist (Luke 7: 18-35). which Matthew puts in a different position, adding a discourse that probably followed the return of the messengers from John (Matt. 11: 20-30). The occurrence next in order was the anointing of our Lord's feet by the woman who was a sinner (Luke 7: 36-50), quite a different person from Mary Magdalene, and from Mary of Bethany. Another circuit in Galilee is then spoken of by Luke 8: 1-3), which was followed by the healing of a demoniac (Mark 3: 20, etc.). This led to severe conflict, during which our Lord was sought by his mother and his brethren. In the narrative of Mark (and of Matthew) the discourse in parables follows ("on that day," Matt. 13: 1). This would make "that day" one of the most important in the Galilean ministry. It began with the healing of the demoniac, and ended with the stilling of the tempest (Mark 4: 35-41).

The full impression of the story is not secured by the arrangement of Matthew, who places the earlier events of the day in his twelfth and thirteenth chapters, and the last event in the eighth. But Robinson and others accept a fuller account of "that day." In Luke 11: 14, 15, etc., there is narrated a similar miracle of healing, and a similar conflict. Regarding these as identical with those referred to by Matthew and Mark, Robinson finds it necessary to join with these events those which follow in Luke (chaps. 11: 27 to 13: 19). There are internal reasons for deeming this a correct arrangement. (With this view Andrews does not agree).

If the passage in Luke belongs to this period, we have nearly seven chapters in all devoted to the accounts of what happened on "that day." In any case, it is important to notice that the parables were spoken after a sever conflict, and that our Lord was weary at the close of the day.

The place seems to have been on the seashore near Capernaum. The time was in the latter half of the year 781, A. D. 28, but whether in the autumn or early winter cannot be determined.

Parallel passages: Matt. 13: 10-23; Luke 8: 9-15.

Too Much Opium.

By the discovery of a vast opium-smuggling scheme on the Northwestern frontier, an explanation is given of the low rate ruling for the drug in our market for some time past. It is not known what the grade of the article is that has been clandestinely arriving from Canada, but it is supposed to be that used in China for smoking, and greatly inferior to the Turkish product, which we use chiefly in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. If it should prove not to be Turkish opium, it will be a question how so much of it could get into Canada, or, rather, how it may be made profitable to put it in the Northwest and make it pay to smuggle it into the United States?

Pick, truss, and split in halves, wash clean and wipe dry. Broil over a clear fire until tender and brown. Season with salt, pepper and bits of butter, and serve with currant jelly.

FARM NOTES.

APOPLEXY IN SWINE.—Apoplexy is usually a disease of fat hogs, although an animal that has long been thin or suffering from excessive irritation of the intestinal canal would also be predisposed to it. It must be understood that the process of fattening an animal in a few weeks destroys the equilibrium of the system, and in one sense the fatness is in itself disease. The storing up the fat in the animal economy is always at the expense of muscular development. The muscles become weak and flabby. All the blood-vessels of the system are surrounded by a strong, tough, muscular coat that in a state of perfect health will resist any force that the heart's action can put upon these canals. But the fattening process weakens these fibers, a sudden or unusual strain ruptures one in the brain, and we call it apoplexy. It is not as common in the hogs as one would expect, but occurs so often that the breeder should understand it and know the right thing to do. It is impossible to foresee when this is going to occur. If the rupture is a very small one, when the blood is oozing out in tiny drops, the hogs, will sometimes be found lying insensible and breathing heavily. No effort will arouse it. It is more usual to find a big fat hog lying dead, with no external marks or signs of the cause of death. Cut open the skull carefully, and a clot of blood of greater or less extent will be found inside. If alive, however, tie a stout cord above the knee and with a stick take a twist in the cord until on the inner side of the leg below the knee the brachial vein can be felt. Open it with a sharp-pointed knife, and if the blood will run take a pint and a half or a quart. Don't guess at it. An ounce of blood spread over the ground or on the floor has been mistaken for a pint. If the bleeding is to do any good, there must be considerable taken. If the broken vein is a small one, and the case is observed soon after it occurred, the animal may be saved. If it partially revives it will be proper to evacuate the bowels. A large stock syringe will be valuable here to throw up a quart of water. In most cases, however the owner will have a chance to sell the animal for soap-fat.

A SUNFLOWER HEDGE.—A willow hedge across the garden or on the north side of it, is a great protection, but while waiting for this to grow plant three or four rows of sunflowers across the piece. When the flower stems begin to grow drive some lath in the row about six feet apart, bracing the outside ones well; then stretch two or three lengths of binder-twine on each side of the row, winding them once around each lath, and wind some cotton twine around the middle pair of strands between each cluster of flower stalks to keep them from falling or being blown down. The seed heads must be gathered as fast as they ripen and open enough to show the seed, and spread out in a cool dry place to dry out thoroughly, when the seed can be rubbed or threshed out with a light stick, and cleaned in a fanning mill or winnowed out by the wind. In the fall plop up a few furrows on the south side of the stalks which are left standing through the winter; harrow and work down fine and plant onion sets at once. The hedge or sunflowers will catch and hold the snow, and so protect the onions during the winter that when the snow is off the ground in the spring they will start at once into growth, and furnish the first early green onions.

BEES IN WINTER.—Any disturbance during winter is damaging to bees. When alarmed from any cause they gorge themselves with honey. Being confined to their hives on account of cold weather they cannot take a flight to throw off the excrement, and thus they contract a fatal dysentery. To prevent any of this in winter, the careful apiarist puts everything in good condition before winter begins. On accout of the sudden changes of the temperature at this season, bees should be left in the cellar until all danger of cold weather is over. They will breed more rapidly in chaff hives in early spring, and these are therefore more desirable than hives in which the bees are exposed to such sudden changes. It is true that chaff hives, as generally constructed, are not well adapted to secure the best results in surplus honey, but they may be improved so that this objection will disappear. A chaff hive, properly constructed, is very convenient for surplus honey storage. but not when built with an immovable solid upper story.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF GARGET.—In earlier life I treated garget by a number of methods with varied success, pus forming in only a few instances, but for twenty-five years I have had no case of suppuration of the udder from garget. As soon as the trouble is discovered (usually but one quarter of the udder, more correctly one of the four glands is involved), the inflamed part should be bathed with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of lobelia and glycerine and kept saturated with it till fever, tenderness and swelling subside. If pus has been already formed, the pus sack should be opened at its lowest point and kept dressed with a weak solution of phenol, thymo-cresol or listerine.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: "How is a grape vine that stands in the middle of a grass plot to be enriched, the roots extending underneath the hard soil?" Also: "Is street dirt good for manuring flower beds?" The manuring of the grass plot will fertilize the soil for the grape vine. It is best to chop up the grass in the spring, and make a circle around the base of the vine. The street sweepings are excellent for all manurial purposes, being in a fine condition.

THE feeding of roots or ensilage should not be overlooked. It will pay a large dividend and those who have ensilaged some green crops for the first time this season, and never have feed roots, will be astonished at the better results. The health of the cow will be better and her milk flow will be much better.

HOUSEHOLD.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—Three quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, one pound of beef suet, one quarter of a pound of flour, one pound of currants one pound of raisins, one pound of sugar. one ounce of candied lemon peel, one ounce of sweet almonds blanched, one saltspoonful of salt, one small nutmeg grated, one lemon, eight eggs, one pint of milk, one wineglassful of brandy. Shred the suet finely; wash, pick and dry the currants; stone the raisins and blanch and slice up the almonds. Mix these thoroughly with the other dry ingredients, and then beat and add the eggs, afterward the milk (adding only enough of the milk to moisten the mixture into a stiff paste, too much will make the pudding heavy), and lastly the brandy. Put the mixture into a well buttered mold, tie a floured pudding cloth over it, put it into boiling water and keep it boiling for six or seven hours. As the water boils away do not add cold water, but replentish the pot from another vessel of water which should be kept boiling for the purpose. The adding of cold water makes the pudding heavy. When the pudding is done and taken out of the boiling water it should be plunged at once into a vessel of cold water. This will loosen the sides of the pudding from the mold and render it less likely to break in turning it out. In serving ornament with holly, and pour brandy around it.

ROYAL CHOW CHOW.—One quart of cucumbers, the same quantity each of cabbage, cauliflower, small white onions, small green tomatoes, six green peppers quartered; cut fine the former ingredients, then put all in weak salt and water, let it stand twenty-four hours, then scald in same water and drain off. For the pickled paste use six tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of spices, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of turmeric, corn starch sufficient to thicken, two quarts of vinegar; mix the corn starch, sugar and mustard with a small portion of the vinegar; after stirring well, add the remainder of the vinegar, scalding and continuously stirring for eight minutes. Then pour in the pickles or chow chow, letting it stand for some hours in jars, in a cool place. Put it up in cans or bottles, corking and sealing tightly. It will be ready for use in four or five days.

GRAPE MARMALADE.—Red color: Boil the skins of the grapes and strain them through a coarse cloth or jelly bag; to three quarts of juice add three quarts of cooked sour apples, the juice and pulp of four lemons, one ounce of stick cinnamon and seven pounds of sugar; break the cinnamon in small pieces, tie it in a spice bag made of fine white net or muslin; let all get hot together,and then add the sugar, stirring well until it is dissolved, cook for half an hour after it begins to boil, take out the spice bag when the flavor suits. Then put up in bowls like jam and cover with paper after it is cold. It will keep for years. The apples should be cooked the day before.

CODFISH TOAST.—Toast a quantity of bread and butter it. Shred up two cupfuls of nice salt codfish and soak in cold water over night. In the morning thicken with a quart of milk slightly with flour, add one beaten egg, and boil fifteen minutes; then add the codfish (which should have been well drained in a colander), let it boil five minutes longer, and spread it over the toast.

CAULIFLOWER AU GRATIN.—Select a close white head of cauliflower, wash thoroughly and break apart, throw into a kettle of boiling water and boil briskly for twenty minutes, drain in a colander. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, when hot add an even tablespoonful of flour, mix and add a half pint of milk, stir continually until it boils, add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, take from the fire and add the yolks of two eggs, pour this over the cauliflower and serve.

SPANISH MACCAROONS. — Four ounces of almonds, half pound sugar, six yolks of eggs, half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, rind of one orange. Boil sugar first, then add pounded almonds and flavoring. Let them simmer gently over a slow fire ten minutes stirring occasionally; then add the yolks of the eggs and stir until the mass becomes firm, take from the fire, when cool roll between the hands, greasing them slightly. Make into small cakes and spread on white paper.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of water, one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one teaspoonful of vanilla; mix all except vanilla. Let it boil from five to eight minutes, stirring all the time; take it off and stir until it comes to a cream; when nearly smooth add vanilla and make into balls. Mix a half pound of chocolate, but do not add water. Roll the balls in it while warm.

THE frosting of glass to keep out the sun is done by using the following paint: Sugar of lead well ground in oil, applied as other paint, then pounced while fresh, with a cotton duster. When partially dry, with a straight edge laid upon the sash, run along by the side of it a stick sharpened to the width of the line in any figures or squares you choose.

IF woods to be painted are soiled by smoke or grease, those parts are to be washed with a solution of saltpetre in water or with very thin lime whitewash. If soapsuds are used to wash off the smoke or grease, they should be thoroughly wrinsed with clean water or the paint will not harden.

ROAST HAUNCH OF VENISON.—Rub the venison with butter, pepper and salt, put in the oven, stick cloves all over the roast, baste with butter. When done pour over a teacup of wine or vinegar. Thicken the gravy with grated crackers. Serve with currant jelly.

A Word of Warning.

"Take care," said the commanding officer to a soldier, as he was going to a post from which several sentinels, one after another, had mysteriously disappeared; "take care; be watchful and on your guard every moment, for thus only will you be safe." And as they were at warfare with the Indians, and in the Indian country, the caution was of deep significance and importance.

The soldier went to his post, and was watchful against the first possible intimation of danger; feeling that his life depended on it. For a time all was still and quiet. Not a sound was heard nor a movement seen, till, by and by, he noticed one of the large hogs of the forests quietly feeding among the trees, and gradually drawing nearer to the place where he stood. Carefully watching his movements, he suspected danger; and raising his rifle, fired, when, with a yell of agony, an Indian leaped up from disguise and fell dead before him, while he himself was safe. His caution and watchfulness had saved him!

To every young man we would repeat the admonition to the soldier, "Take care! For the pathway of life is surrounded with dangers to the young, and to every one an all-important caution is:" "Take care; be watchful if you would be safe."

1. Take care of your health. A sound mind depends largely on a sound body; and without good health you are not likely to have vigor, or cheerfulness, or courage for duty, or success in life. Do all in your power, then, to have and keep good health.

2. Take care of your time. It is one of the most precious of God's gifts. Misimproved it is loss, injury, ruin; rightly used it is success, character, influence, life to the intellect, life to the soul. Know, then, and constantly remember, the value of time. Seize and improve every moment as it passes. No idleness, no waste, no procrastination. Never put off to the future what may be done now. Count as lost the day in which you have made no improvement or done no good.

3. Take care as to your associates. Not only will you be known by the company you keep, but you will soon become like it. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but the companion of fools shall be destroyed." Not only, then, shun the society of the idle, the profligate, the abandoned, the vicious, the Sabbath-breaker, the profane, the sneerer at sacred things, but seek the society of the wise and good.

Boiled Tongue.—Take a corned tongue and boil tender; split it, stick in a few cloves, cut one onion, a little thyme; add some browned flour. Have the tongue covered with water, in which mix the seasoning; add three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine and a glass of wine. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

Boiled ham.—Put in a boiler with plenty of cold water, let boil slowly for five or six hours; when done let in cool water, then remove the skin; sprinkle with black pepper, sifted crackers and sugar; garnish with scraped horseradish and curled parsley.

"Consumption can be Cured."

DR. J. S. COMBS, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given *Scott's Emulsion* of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and amaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

There are fourteen different towns and cities in the United States named Augusta, and there is never a day that freight and mail matter is not going wrong.

Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Give it a trial.

There are no plain, tight-fitting tailor gowns among the fall importations of Paris and London dresses.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y, H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Two miniature railways are to be laid out in Pekin for the pleasure and convenience of the Emperor.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

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Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Young coxcombs end their lives as old slovens.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Men may have troubles, but they will soon pass.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Many ladies now wear only tan-colored gloves, the dark shades for the street and the light for evening.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the best and, intrinsically, the cheapest. Don't work your horses to death by the poor axle grease. Try it.

Black watered silk is still used to trim dark woolens, and for the broad sashes which are still popular.

HE BIT. — "Does John Smith live here?" inquired a drayman—a natty looking fellow, too—on Cass street this morning.

"That's my name," said Mr. Smith with dignity.

"I have an express package for you, sir; looks like a Christmas present."

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Smith, unbending and beaming with expectancy. "I have been looking for a box from a friend."

"The charges are $6 48 " continued the drayman, as he took out his delivery book.

Mr. Smith paid the bill without a question, and the drayman departed. Within two minutes Cass street was all excitement and Mr. Smith was the cause of it. He had opened his present and found therein a card marked:

"No fool like an old fool." Only this and nothing more. The drayman had disappeared.

Pains and Aches

In various parts of the body, more particularly in the back, shoulders, and joints, are the unwelcome indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold, and you are "in for it" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acidity, and eradicates every impurity from the blood.

"I suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism induced by a severe sprain of a once dislocated ankle joint. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, restored circulation, cleansed the blood and relieved the pain." L. T. HUNT, Springfield, Mo.

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100 Doses One Dollar

RELIEVED. — "Are you up stairs, Nellie?" shouted a husband, who on returning from business found that contrary to custom his wife was not waiting to receive him.

"Misses went out this morning, sir," said a servant coming up from the regions below, and she hasn't returned since."

"Gracious heavens!" he exclaimed to himself, "she can't have run away and left me. I have given her no cause."

"She went down town to match a ribbon, sir," added the servant.

"Ah!" he murmured to himself, immensely relieved. "Gone shopping. It's all right. She'll return after all the stores are closed," and with a serene brow he sat down to look over the afternoon paper.

WEBB—You don't look happy, Ferguson. What's the matter?

Ferguson—Well, you see, I've been invited by Waters to eat dinner at his house and I really had no excuse for refusing.

"No excuse? Most men would think themselves lucky in not having to dine alone."

"That's just it, Webb; most men might. But, you see, Waters is a very strict prohibitionist, and—"

"Say no more; you have my hearty sympathy."

BOBBY—Ma, did pa spend a good deal of time at the dentist's when he was in New York?

Mother—I didn't know that he was at the dentist's at all, Bobby. Why?

"I heard him tell Mr. Smith that it cost him over a hundred dollars to get his eye-teeth cut.

"WHAT in thunder's this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor, "'household gods?' That don't mean nothing. Oh, yes, now I see; Mr. Gluten left out an 'o.'" And then the intelligent compositor deliberately and and in conscious pride set it up 'household goods.' "That means something" he said. He was right. It did mean something—his discharge, which took place the next day.

PROGRESS—First Contractor—Are you through with that square yet?

Second Contractor — Yes, just got paving done.

"All done?"

"Every foot."

"Very well; remove your tools so I can get ready to tear it up."

A LAWYER and a parson were talking about which the wind was. The former said:

"We go by the court house vane."

"Well," said the parson, "in the matter of wind that is the best authority," and the lawyer went to cogitate.

"DON'T fret, John," said Mrs. Wiggins. You've lost nearly everything you had in the world, I know, but remember you've still got me."

"Yes," said John with another heartfelt groan, "that's just what I was thinking."

SMITH—I say, Dumley, you have had some experience in love affairs, and I want your advice. There is a pretty little widow uptown whom I devotedly love. In paying my addresses how often ought I to call upon her?

Dumley—She is a widow, you say?

"Yes."

"Seven nights in the week, my boy, with a Wednesday and Saturday matinee."

FIRST ROUNDER—You seem to be flush.

Second rounder — Yes; got lots of cash. Didn't you see by the papers that Candidate Longpurse was in the hands of his friends?

"Yes."

"I'm one of his friends."

VIEWING THE SKATERS.—Ethel, to her betrothed — Do learn to skate, George. I'm sure you would look lovely on ice,

George, a young and rising undertaker—Look lovely on ice, would I? Thank you. No hurry about it.

AT SARATOGA.—"Maw, how I perspire!"

"Dear me, Clara, don't let me hear you use that vulgar expression again."

"Do you want me to say 'sweat?'"

"No, you wretched vulgarian; you must say you are 'bedewed with heat.' The first thing you know, people will say we haven't got no style about us."

My Poor Back!

That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

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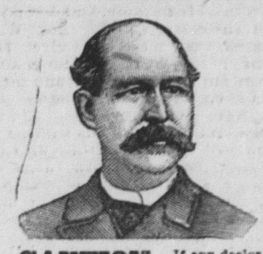

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CAUTION If any dealer says he has the W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES without name and price, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

MR. and Mrs. Billus were enjoying the play.

"John," she exclaimed, as she looked up at him with rapture, keeping her finger on the page before her, "Isn't M'sieu Cokerlann doing them lines grandly?"

"Maria," snorted her husband, looking at the book and turning the leaf over, "you make me tired. You are two whole pages behind him."

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.—Miss Gotham, to Mr. Wabash, recently returned from abroad—I suppose you were at court while at London, Mr. Wabash?

Mr. Wabash, uneasily—Well—er yes, Miss Gotham; but only once, and then I got off with a merely nominal fine.

AN EASY WAY.—Examination in geography in a ward school.

"Where is Blackwell's Island?"

"In the East river."

"How do you get there?"

"Through the police court."

A SPEAKING LIKENESS.—Gilhooly—That is a good picture of your wife. It is a speaking likeness.

Smith—I should say so. It is so much like her that I stuff cotton in my ears whenever I look at it.

"DO YOU like poetry, Nellie?"

"Yes, George."

"What kind do you like best?"

"Well, whenever I see you walking I admire the poetry of motion."

WHY is a tender-hearted person like a housekeeper with but little furniture? Because he is easily moved.

SUBSOILING should be done in a manner so as not to turn under the top soil. It is simply to follow the plow with a subsoil plow and loosen the hard pan, in order to permit the roots to extend lower. Subsoiling should be accompanied with thorough draining, which permits the air to enter, thereby hastening chemical action, as well as to carry off excessive moisture and increase warmth of soil.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Italian Ice-Cream.—Rasp two lemons on some sugar, which, with their juice, add to half pound sugar one pint of cream and a glass of brandy; mix thoroughly, strain, and freeze in the usual way.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Cold in Head

ELY BROS, 66 Warren st., N. Y.

SSS FOR THE BLOOD.

The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by S. S. S.—PENDLETON, YEARY & RILEY, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

Swift's Specific cured our babe of an ugly eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty.
H. T. SHOOP, Rich Hill, Mo.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet free. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

FARMS! We want to buy several in this locality. CURTIS & WRIGHT, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS if disabled; pay, etc.; Deserters relieved; Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Washington, D.C. & Cincinnati, O.

PALMS BUS. COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa. Scholarship and position, $50. Write for circular.

PEERLESS DYES 10c. BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WANTED:

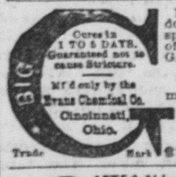
ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY,

To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders an make a large commission. Address,

International Publishing & Printing Co.
528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.



Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

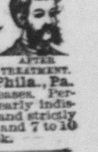
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DR. LOBB



BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.

20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

FITS STOPPED FREE. *Marvelous Success.*

Insane Persons Restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.*

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! CIRCULARS FREE.

1000 Brewster's Safety Rein Holders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys from 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address

Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings. Double Thick Beam and Brass Box for $60.

Every size Scale. For free price list address this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's *English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in paste-board boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

SALESMEN WANTED. We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

3 612

OPIUM HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED IN 10 TO 20 DAYS. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. by mail. E. TOWLE, & CO., Boston, Mass.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round 14 Pills.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JAN. 31, 1889.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mrs. George Bright, of Aaronsburg, has been quite ill for several weeks.

——Mr. F. A. Foreman, principal of the Millheim schools was in town on Saturday.

——Canada had a heavy snow storm on Sunday. Centre county only had a one inch affair.

—— Mrs. Flora Barefoot returned a few days ago from a two month's visit to Hanover, Pa.

——Rash Cadwalader, of Harrisburg, formerly a citizen of Potters Mills, was in town a few days ago.

——Jacob Neese, of Farmers Mills, gave our sanctum a call. He will quit farming and has sale advertised in REPORTER.

——The widow of Samuel Shafer, of Miles twp., died on Tuesday evening, 25, of apoplexy, aged 82 years, 1 month and 14 days.

——Our representatives, Holt and Allison, voted in favor of submitting the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people.

——Next we'll want to know what the groundhog will prophecy about the weather. Let the ice dealers keep a look out for the critter.

—Bagley, the fellow who disturbed the peace of the Campbell family with two revolvers, at Milesburg was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment.

——W. E. Smith, J. C. Smith, S. E. Brauchcr and some other Union couty men have bought a large amount of prop timber land in the wilds of Clinton Co.

——The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* informs us that Rev. J. G. Au-pach is very sick, with the probability that he may not recover. Mr. A., we believe, is over 88 years of age.

——Mrs. Ruth Armor, widow of the late Major James Armor, of Bellefonte, now in her 90th year, had the misfortune to fall and break her left arm a few days ago.

——Mr. Harshbarger, of near Old Fort, will take charge of the farm now occupied by Lot Kimport. Lot will quit farming and keep a boarding house at State College.

——Mr. H. T. Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, and Miss Annie S. Shirk, of Potter's Bank, Centre county, were married at Huntingdon on 26, and have gone on a wedding tour.

— A new dwelling house will be erected near the station, on the Wilson farm, in place of the old one, but on a different lot. The house will be in keeping with other new ones in that quarter.

——There will be preacing in the Evangelical church at Centre Hall on next Sabbath at half past two o'clock. Subject: The temptation of Christ. Could he have fallen? by Rev. J. L. Miller.

——One of the worst and most fatal types of diphtheria is sweeping through the town of Clearfield, carrying off many children, and the doctors have their hands full trying to stay its ravenous course.

——Do not grumble just yet over the slim prospect of an ice crop, perhaps nature will give us a cool summer to make up, and if you can't order "ice-cream for two young ladies," why then you can change it to "I scream for two young ladies," and there is something in that.

——Ellis L. Orvis, son of ex-Judge Orvis has been ill and confined to his house in Bellefonte for several days past. Mr. Orvis has relatives in this city, says the Lock Haven *Democrat*.

Not much we guess for we saw Ellis go thro about forty eleven dances on Wednesday night 23.

——Mrs. Mary Rhine, of Bellefonte, a sister of Michael Derstine of our town, died at Tyrone on Saturday last, and was interred in the Bellefonte cemetery on Monday, 2 p. m. A daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Anderson, died about ten days previous to the death of the mother. Mrs. Rhine's age was 60 years, 6 months and 17 days.

——With a full vote the prohibition amendment would carry in our county by a decisive majority. In the state the result is not quite so hopeful for the prohibitionists—the large cities and the eastern counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin, Bucks, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, and others may be counted on for large majorities against prohibition.

——The Champion Bosom Stretcher and Ironing Board is not a new thing! it has been in use many years, and is the best thing out. It is unquestionably the most practical article of this kind ever invented. D. R. McClintick, who has secured the agency for the County is handling the board. Every family should secure one, it is invaluable, and very cheap.

——Al. G. Graham has purchased of Cyrus Gordon, Esq., 1,000 acres of timber land in Centre county, near Hecklа furnace, and will move his mill from the present location unto the new purchase. The tract now about completed under Graham, Brown & Co., contained about 1,800 acres. The new piece purchased by Mr. Graham contains mostly pine with some few hemlock

—On evening of 21, the old N. W. Sterrett homestead at Locke's Mills, occupied by Mrs. Sterrett, widow of N. W. Sterrett, son Albert and two daughters was burned.

The house was a large roomy one with many conveniences, among which was the one which was doubtless the cause of the fire, namely, the woodhouse and wash house under the same roof. The most of the contents were saved.

——In the death of Adam Winkellech, of Haines twp., a short time ago, at the age of 90 years, 2 months and 18 days, the oldest citizen of that end of our valley has departed. Mr. Winkellech has resided there nearly all his life time, and always on the same premises. He enjoyed good health until towards his latter days. We believe he never missed an election and was a staunch Democrat, and voted for General Jackson when Old Hickory ran for President.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

The Smeercase Butter Agent.

CAUTION IN THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Farmers and others, need to be on the lookout against the humbug peddling agent. He is pretty numerous, and gets his work in in Centre and other counties, on some humbug patent right, some fraud of a recipe, or seed or stock insurance.

Reader of the REPORTER, don't allow the stranger to take you in. Do not sign any paper, contract or article of agreement he may ask you to sign—in five cases out of six there is a nigger in the woodpile.

THE SMEERCASE BUTTER.

An agent, is now said to be in our county with a new process for making butter—a double quantity from a gallon of cream over the old way of churning—do not bite. He puts some kind of powder into the cream which unites what is commonly called the smeercase with the real butter and produces a lump double as large as the other churning of a gallon of cream going on along side of him at the same time as a test. The big lump is a mixture, by chemical action of his powder, of the smeercase with the good butter, making a lump not fit for the market or table. The other lump is smaller of course, but you have the honest, golden butter our mothers have been churning from time immemorial.

The butter agent will take the victim's note for $100 dollars, or any sum above or below that, as he may be able to negotiate for, and in a day or two returns, says he wishes to go elsewhere, and induces you, for a good discount to cash your own note—and he departs happy.

Look out for the Smeercase Butter agent.

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

We approve of a circulating library, and only bring that in here to offer a few hints by way of caution so you secure a library that has works worth reading instead of nine tenths of trashy fiction. The circulating library agents are now in Centre county.

These agents go into a town and solicit the citizens to take shares, at 75 cents a share, for starting a $100 or $150 library. That is all good so far and a cheap way to get a library in which all the shareholders can have access to a large number of works for a small sum of money.

But when the agents have succeeded in obtaining shares enough to pay for such a library, they will claim the right to select the books for it.

Here is where the caution comes in.

They will send you 80 per cent. in works of light literature, trashy fiction, and possibly the balance in standard works of history.

Dont agree to let them select the books for you. Ask for a catalogue and insist on selecting for yourselves and to suit your tastes. Their works of fiction are only the dead stock on their shelves from some trade-book sale, which they thus get rid of for full value.

If these agents will not let you select your own books, then bow them out politely, and make out a list of such books as you desire, send it to Lippincots, Harpers, or any other reliable publishing house and they will be pleased to fill your library for the same money, with such books as you ask for, and will send you catalogues to select from if you so notify them.

We hold it our duty to our readers to give them this caution and advice.

THE OWNER RESPONSIBLE.

By a recent decision of Supreme Court the property owner, and not the city, town or borough, is liable for damages occuring to pedestrians from defective sidewalks. The only thing that is necessary to show is that the council has ordered the defective walks to be repaired. Wherever such order is given the responsibility for damage is removed from the borough to the owner of the property to which the walk belongs. This being the case, a record should be kept of all imperfect sidewalks and notification to report the same, as well as the date of service and by whom served, and other data necessary to show that there was no negligence on the part of the borough to insure pedestrians against accident.

ANOTHER PROP TIMBER JOB.

Mr. Huyett and D. J. Meyer have purchased the prop timber on the tracts of Wm. Bible, Flora O'Boyle, and Wm. Wolf and Isaac Smith (Witmer tract,) on the mountain, near this place, and will begin taking off prop timber in a few days.

By the time the lumber is all cleared out in our mountains, which will be in a few years at the rate it has been shipped away in the past five years, we expect operations will then get down to the coal beds like in the Clearfield lumber region.

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Teams wanted to haul lumber and railroad ties, inquire of J. D. LESHER, Centre Hall.

——Daniel Bone, one of Harris twp's. most worthy citizens, gave the REPORTER a call.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——A full line of the latest popular novels on sale at Murray's drug store—sent to any address for 20 cts.

——The oldest man on our side the county is Col. Royer, of near Rebersburg, still hale and hearty at 94

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor.

——There is some prospect for ice now—the present cold snap will tend to bring on the article that cools in summer.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

THE RAILROAD INTO THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

The Lewistown *Press* says there has been considerable speculation of late among the people of that county, and at Milroy, as to the prospects of a railroad being built into the Seven mountains. The extension of the Milroy road over the mountains has been discussed by the idle tongues of gossip for years, but it never even ended in more than talk. Now it is proposed to construct a road into Cox's valley in the rear of the first of the Seven mountains. S. H. Knepp, a civil engineer of Douglassville, Pa, is making the survey of the road. The proposed line starts from the station at Milroy and keeps to the north and east of the turnpike until it reaches the Long mountain bridge in the gap, where it turns eastward and runs up Cox's valley eight or nine miles. Messrs. Mowry, Rothermel & Co., Mahanoy Plains, Pa., have purchased several thousand acres of land in Cox's valley and on adjacent mountains and the railroad is for the purpose of enabling them to get out lumber, and prop timber for the mines in the hard coal regions on an extensive scale. The pine, hemlock and trees of large growth, which still abound on that tract, will be worked into lumber, and steam saw-mills will be erected in that valley this winter. It is said that the railroad will be graded and put into operation as soon as possible, Mr. Mowry, the head man of the firm, having paid a visit to Milroy last week.

CENTRE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE, P. OF H.

The County Grange will hold its next regular meeting in the hall of Progress Grange at Centre Hall, Tuesday, February 5th 1889. Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Committe on the late annual picnic will make their final report. The annual picnic for 1889 will also be considered and preliminary steps will be taken to make preparations for even a grander gathering this year than in the past.

The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer will be submitted.

Further arrangements will be made for a series of Grange meetings in the county during the winter.

Important legislative questions now pending will be considered in which every Patron is interested, especially the Patrons "Revenue Bill," and "Dressed Meat Bill," now before the State Legislature.

The State Grange business arrangements will be explained with the more advantageous terms, with the manufacturers for 1889.

Recitations and essays of interest to all.

It is highly important that all members of the order be in attendance so as to fully acquaint themselves with the important work of the year.

I. S. FRAIN, Master.
James C. Gilliland, Secretary.

DULL TIMES.

Business is dull in the Snowshoe region this winter and only half time has been made by the miners and lumbermen. A want of snow has interfered with the latter in getting out lumber for shipment.

In the Clearfield coal regions there is also complaint of operations being any thing but lively and merchants and other business men feel the effect of it quite sensibly.

In our own valley the prop timber operations seem to be the only interests that have somewhat of a boom.

COURT.

Court began on Monday—all the judges present. A number of petty commonwealth cases were tried on Monday. Thursday morning the Milesburg shooting case was tried, in which Bagley was charged with attempting to shoot a police officer who tried to oust him from Mr. Campbell's residence to which he had forced an entrance, splurging two revolvers and wanting to shoot some one—all because Miss Campbell had jilted him, and he, Bagley, had come for satisfaction.

Wm. Pealer of Spring Mills was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——All the popular novels at Murray's

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Read our article on Humbugs in another column.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Very fine work done at Miller' photo. car. Prices very low.

——Will Dr. Carver agree to meet Sober?

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing and save money

——Mrs. Geo. Reiber, of Potter, seriously ill of consumption has died.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Weather, Monday cold and windy; Tuesday bright; Wednesday cold and raw with signs for snow.

— Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes hings lively at their store at Bellefont

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned, which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

— Peter Breon will make sale on Wednesday, March 13, of farm stock, etc., at his residence, 2 miles east of Centre Hall.

——J. D. Murray gave the Becker washing machine a trial a few days ago, and pleased with its work, he bought one. No machinelike it.

——Lewins employes none but the best workmen in his tailoring establishment at Bellefonte, and has the finest cutter in the state in his employ.

——The ice is nearly thick enough to harvest. Several loads have passed through town this week, but not of the best.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

THAT SHOOTING MATCH.

We have not yet learned whether Dr. Carver has agreed to meet Mr. Sober and shoot for the championship of the world. We don't see how he can back out without admitting that to Mr. Sober belongs the belt. Carver is the challenging party and he has sent out a sweeping challenge supported by forfeit money. The first proposition is that Dr. Carver will shoot Charlie Budd at Des Moines, Al Bandle at Cincinnati, and Jim Stice at Kansas City, 100 birds each, under Hurlingham rules, for $250 a side. The second proposition is to shoot the winner of the *American Field* cup for $700 a side, and the third is to shoot anybody in the world for $500 a side, a match of exhibition and fancy trap and target shooting. The third is the one accepted by Mr. Sober.

THE SICK.

A daughter of Mrs. John Smith has been quite sick from the effects of a cold. A little son of Jerry Miller had a severe attack of catarrh fever. Dr. Jacobs is seen on the streets again, after a four weeks siege from pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Durst are not yet recovered from the attack of erysipelas they had for several weeks. Mr. Henry Krumrine, of Spring Mills, is still sinking and suffers much from the trouble that originated of a sore foot.

DEATH OF THOMAS DALE.

Thomas Dale, a well known citizen and former merchant, of near Lemont, died on last Monday, suddenly of apoplexy. Mr. Dale at the time of his death was in his smokehouse when the attack came upon him and ended his life without previous warning. He was a gentleman of culture and excellent character, highly esteemed by all. When a young man he acted as clerk for H. S. Gross, at Aaronsburg. His age was about 65 years.

LICENSES IN CLEARFIELD.

Judge D. L. Krebs has passed upon the licenses of Clearfield. All were granted excepting the Windsor Hotel and Miller's saloon. The Young Men's Christian Temperance Union turned out to court in full force and produced about twenty-five witnesses. It was a fight to the death. His Honor reserved his decision from last week until the 23rd. He had a hard task to perform.

HON. B. F. HUNTER DEAD.

B. F. Hunter, ex-member of the legislature and a very prosperous farmer in this county, died on the 24. Mr. Hunter was a citizen of Beaner township, and well known all over our county.

OH, YES!

Oh, yes! J. N. Leitzel, of Spring Mills is now ready to enter the campaign of crying public sales. He does it No. 1, and always renders best of satisfaction. Oh yes! oh yes!

EXTRA OFFER.

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——J. W. Dashem of Centre Hill gave our sanctum a call.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Wm. J. Thompson is administrator for estate of Jacob Royer.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

—— For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——The passenger train on Monday morning was well filled with court goers.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——You can often determine the value of a man's character from the character of his enemies.

——Joshua Potter will sell farm stock on Tuesday March 19th,

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Novels by Scott, Goldsmith, Verne, Haggard, Duchess, Dora Thorne, Hugh Conway etc., on sale at Murrays Drug store.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

——Miller's photograph caris in town, and expects to locate only for a short time. Persons wishing fine work done should call between the hours of 10 and 3. The finest work done when snowing

——Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

OBITUARY.

Another name is added to the long list of conquerors who have crossed the River of Death Mrs, Mary Smith died at the residence of John H. Kimport in Penn township, on the 26th, of general debility, aged 72 years, 2 months and 17 days. On Dec. 29 she went to Millheim to attend a protracted meeting in the Evangelical church, enjoying while there hospitality of Mrs, Mariah Weaver. On Jan. 3 she took her bed, and though everything was done to minister to her wants and make her comfortable, yet she felt that she was not at home and begged to be taken there. On the 12th she was placed on a cot and taken to the place above mentioned, where under the care of her niece, Mrs. Emma Kimport, she received every care and attention that could be bestowed.

Deceased was born in Millheim, Nov. 9, 1816, and was a daughter of Jacob Bollinger, the surveyor, who died some years ago.

Mrs. Smith, nee Bollinger, was in former years a milliner by occupation. About twenty six years ago she was united in holy matrimony to the Hon. John Smith, of Penn township, sharing with him the burdens of life as an humble helpmate for a period of twenty one years, when her worthy consort was called from the stage of action Jan. 7, 1884. Aunt Mary, as everybody was pleased to call her, was identified with the Evangelical church, when quite young, and her consistent and exemplary Christian character and humble bearing in society are well worthy of imitation by all who knew her.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

The funeral services of B. O. Deininger took place last Friday. He was buried in Fairview cemetery. His pastor, Rev. Deitzler, officiating, assisted by Rev. John Toulinson, of Abbotstown, Md., who preached a very interesting sermom from the text, "He being dead yet speaketh," Heb. 11:4, after which Rev. Deitzler followed from Rev. 14:13, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

In a former communication I made mention of the sickness of Mrs. Mary Smith. With this issue it becomes my sad duty to announce her death and interment. She died on Saturday noon and will be buried on Wednesday. She was the widoy of the well known John Smith, of Smithville, and since his death resided with her neice, Mrs. Emma Kimport. She was a consistent member of the Evangelical church, and died with the full assurance of meeting her Redeemer in Heaven. Her age was 72 years, 2 months and 16 days Peace to her ashes.

Mrs Gephart's funeral took place in the Evangelical church last Saturday morning, and was buried in Fairview cemetery. She lingered between life and death for some time until last Wednesday morning, when the grim messenger had the victory. May she rest in peace.

Rev. Sheerer, presiding elder of the U. B. church, was in Millheim over Sunday, and held quarterly conference. A good turn out was had considering the very disagreeable weather.

Our knitting factory which was to start up with a boom after Harrison was elected is still standing idle.

Miss Minnie Bierly, of Bellefonte, is in our midst doing some fine needle work. She is a first class seamstress.

Gingerich, of the firm of Gingerich & Stamm, sold his share to Dr. Stamm and retired. Dr. Stamm is now the sole owner.

There is quite a squabble for the Millheim post office. The funniest part of it is that there are not enough Republicans around here to sign the numerous petitions, so they must ask their free traders, and if they refuse they get mad.

Harter & Campbell are the best equipped for the undertaking business in this section. They have everything necessary, and the finest hearse in the county.

I beg pardon of your Coburn correspondent for calling them sheep. Fiedler called us sheep in his lousy sheet several weeks ago and I was proud of it. If the Democrats are the sheep, they must be the goats, and thank heaven some day the goats will be separated from the sheep.

AARONSBURG.

Mrs. George Bright is very ill with fever.

Levi Stover bought the Owen Lytle property for $100. He will remove the buildings and farm the lot with his other lots.

L. T. Wilt, of Franklin, Pa., came in and took the body of his mother with him after the funeral services, and buried them at Franklin, Pa.

John Yarger and Thomas Frank have gone to Union county to attend the funeral of their father-in-law, Mr. Catherman.

Harvey Musser, of Akron, Ohio, paid his parents a short visit last week.

H. A. Mingle, the executor of the estate of Fred Reager, is offering the lots belonging to the estate for sale.

A son of George Sheasly who is operating a steam saw mill in the neighborhood of Woodward was struck by a piece of edging thrown from the saw, across his face cutting his nose to the bone, and bruising him in a terrible manner.

B. F. Diehl, who learned his trade with Simon Rote and left Aaronsburg thirty seven years ago, attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Daniel C. Wilt, and is now visiting among his friends.

John Orndorf's sons, near Woodward, met a she-bear in the Narrows last Monday. They fired two charges of fine shot at her and she left, and in looking into her nest found three cubs that did not have their eyes open and took them along home.

The Michael Musser farm was sold to Wm. King, of Laurelton, Union county, for $50 per acre.

SPRING MILLS.

Rev. J. Horner Kerr and wife made several pastoral calls here last Saturday

Geo. Krise made a flying trip to Bellefonte last Saturday.

Spelling matches seem to be all the go just now with the school teachers of Gregg twp.

Mrs. S. F. Condo is spending a few weeks with her parents at Nittany.

Mr. Charles Miller and wife celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding last Friday. A large number of guests from different parts of the county were there.

A surprise party was given C. O. Mallory last Wednesday evening. It being his birthday.

The members of the Evangelical church began a serious of meeting last Sabbath evening.

Miss Ellen Messinger, of Tusseyville, will teach a select school here next summer.

COME AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Grove & Wolf, are requested to call with in a reasonable time from this date and make settlement, as the firm intends to wind up its business. Books will be found with Wm. Wolf, at Centre Hall.

24jan 3t. GROVE & WOLF.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JANUARY 14, 1889.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Thirty-First Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 27,089.61
Cash premiums		1,345.23
Tax		2,155.67
Cash in treasury		765.57
Making the total available assets of the past year		32,356.08

EXPENSES.

Compensation of directors	$ 140.30	
Salary of Secretary	125.00	
Salary of Treasurer	50.00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary	150.01	
Election board	4.00	
State Ins. Report	5.00	
Orvis & Bower services	50.00	
Wm. McFarlane balance on loss	475.01	
Wm McFarlane balance on interest	7.13	
Kauffman & Co. balance on loss	405.85	
G. R. Meiss loss on goods and building	228.49	
Mrs. Archey loss on barn	130.00	
Wm. Bradford loss on furniture	25.49	
Michael Ulrick loss	8.50	
H. D. Van Pelt note and interest	406.20	
J. H. Musser note	225.24	
Witness fees	8.55	
J. G. Baily note	400 00	
Interest same	55.00	
J. W. Whiteman note	238.50	
Interest same	8.50	
Em'l Ettinger interes	75 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		29,044.83
To which add notes of 1884, '5, '6, and '7,		91,927.61
Amounting to		110,971.44
Minus cancelations		4,252.54
Leaving available assets in force this day		106,671.90
Insurances taken the past year	318,113.33	
To which add insurances of 1884, '5, '6, and '7, with cancelations deducted	985,135.22	
Making risks and insurances in force this day		1,303,248.55

LIABILITIES.

Kate and Maggie Alexander	165.44	
F. L. Weaver	54.56	
C. W. Hosterman	84.00	
G. R. Meiss	43.81	
Borrowed money	1250.00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,597.81
Amount outstanding		1,248.71

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, Samuel Slack, S. J. Herring, Daniel Brumgart, Samuel Gramley, Wm. McFarland, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Baily, H. E. Duck, John H. Musser.

The board thereupon organized by electing the follswing officers:

President, Fred Kurtz,
Vice President, S. J. Herring
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 95	Oats new	$ 28
Wheat, white	90	Rye	50
Corn,	42	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on Friday, March 15, at 10 o'clock, the following property, 3 good work horses, one with foal, 4 good milch cows, all about fresh, 1 roan bull 2 years old, 3 head of young cattle, 17 head of sheep, 2 2 horse wagons, one as good as new, 1 good sled, 1 horse hay rake, Excelsior reaper and mower, threshing machine, shaker, strap and horse power, hay fork, rope and pulleys, fanning mill, 2 plows, harrow, 2 cultivators, corn planter, corn scraper, set good tug harness, 4 fly nets, lot of horse gears, lot of forks and rakes, grind stone, iron kettle, scalding trough, and numerous other articles. JACOB NEESE.

D. H. Ruhl, auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Royer, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. J. THOMPSON, Administrator, Potters Mills, Pa

jan3t64

HIDES WANTED

At the Centre Hall tannery.

Oil, plastering hair, lace, kip, upper, harness, sole and a general stock of leather for sale. Hides tanned on shares.

Satisfaction guaranteed,
Call or address,
20 dec. tf. J. S. ROWE.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.